

AN ACCURATE
Description and History²

OF THE
Cathedral and Metropolical
CHURCH of *St. PETER*,
Y O R K,

From it's first Foundation to the present Year.

Illustrated with COPPER-PLATES, consisting of
different Views, Plans, &c. and Translations of all
the *Latin* Epitaphs.

To which are added,

Catalogues of the ARCHBISOPS, DEANS, SUB-DEANS,
CHANCELLORS, TREASURERS, PRECENTORS, and
SUCCENTORS.

K York Minster

SECOND EDITION, with Additions.



Y O R K:

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To the Honorable
John F. Kennedy, D. O.

THE NEW YORK

The Honorable Secretary of the

Department of the Interior

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor

Yours

To the Reverend
John Fountayne, D. D.
D E A N of Y O R K,

This Historical Account of the Cathedral
and Metropolitcal Church of St. PETER
in *York*, is most humbly inscribed by his

Most obedient and

Most humble Servant,

The E D I T O R.




A N

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

OF THE

Cathedral Church of YORK.

 ABOUT the Year 625 *Edwin* the Great swayed the *English* Sceptre, as sole Monarch of *Englishmen*, the rest of the Kings in the *Heptarchy* being tributary to him, and little regarded: But, to strengthen himself the better, he sought to take to Wife *Ethelburga*, Sister to *Ebald* King of *Kent*, the mightiest Monarch, next himself, in the Island. This Lady, as well as her Brother, were zealous *Christians*, and she would not consent to marry, even so great a Monarch, without she might have the free Exercise of her Religion. This, though thought hard by her Lover, was consented to; the many Accomplishments that Lady is said to be possessed of were Attractions too strong to be resisted. Matters being settled betwixt all Parties, *Ethelburga* set forwards from her Brother's Court towards *Northumberland* with a magnificent Retinue; amongst whom were some Churchmen, particularly *Paulinus*, who had been consecrated Archbishop of *York*, or *Northumberland*, by *Justus*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

The Scoffers and Deriders of the *Christian* Religion will here say, that there could not be a more taking Embassy invented, than to send a fine Lady and a subtle Priest on the Errand to catch a young and amorous King: But the Task was harder than was imagined. *Edwin*, though uxorious to the last Degree, could not be prevailed upon, by any Endearments, to forsake the Religion

A

ligion

ligion and Worship of his Ancestors: And though *Paulinus* had, according to Articles, free Liberty to preach, yet, in the Space of a Year, little or no Progress was made; but he continued Bishop without a Flock in his Diocese.

But an Accident and a Miracle coming close together, stagger'd the King's Resolutions, and at length converted him. The Accident was that of *Edwin's* being assaulted by a Villain at his Country-Seat near *York*, and narrowly escaping Assassination. *Paulinus* being at Court, ran immediately at the first Alarm this Accident made, and finding the King in a great Rage against the King of *Westsex* for sending the Ruffian to destroy him, told him that God, to whom such Wretches were an Abomination, would not fail to punish so horrid a Villany. *Edwin*, breathing nothing but Revenge, promised at the same Time to renounce Idolatry, if the God of the Christians would avenge him of his Enemy. In this very Instant News was brought him that the Queen, after a difficult Labour, was delivered of a Princess, for which *Edwin* returned Thanks to his Gods; but *Paulinus* was in Extasy, for having been in no small Fears for the Queen's Life, on which all his Hopes depended, he fell down on his Knees, and with great Ardour thanked God for her safe Deliverance. The Prelate's Zeal, no way feigned, was so pleasing to the King, and begot in him so favourable an Opinion of the Christian Religion, that he immediately consented *Paulinus* should baptize the newborn Infant, who was named *Anskada*, and was the first that received Baptism in the *Northumbrian* Kingdom, tho' eleven of the Queen's Female Servants were at the same Time christen'd with her.

After this *Edwin* let not his Resentment sleep, but raising an Army, overthrew the King of *Westsex*, forced him to sue for and accept of Peace on his own Terms, and returned victorious to his Queen at *York*. But *Edwin*, no ways mindful of the Vow he had made, continued an Idolater, notwithstanding the Queen and Bishop took all Opportunities to remind him of his solemn Promise, and urged home the Consequence of breaking it. Staggered, but not convinced, he remained doubtful some Time, 'till one Day, as he sat musing alone (says *Bede*) of these Things in his Study, the Bishop enter'd, and, laying his Right Hand on his Head, asked if he

he knew that Token *. Edwin fell down at his Feet, acknowledged the Sign, said he was satisfied, and ready to receive the Christian Faith: But we find, before any

A 2

open

* The Story of this Sign is thus related by Bede: *Etbelfrid*, who was his Predecessor in the Kingdom, sought nothing more than *Edwin's* Death, tho' of Right the Crown belonged to him. *Edwin* therefore wandered about in many Countries with all imaginable Privacy, till at last coming to *Redwald*, King of the *East-Angles*, he besought him to protect him from the tyrannical Usurper. The King welcom'd him, and promis'd to grant his Request; but being offer'd by *Etbelfrid* a great Sum of Money if he would betray him, and, if he did not, threatened with a cruel War, he yielded, contrary to the Word he had given to the unfortunate *Edwin*. This being known by a Companion of *Edwin's*, he call'd him out of Bed late at Night, telling him of the Danger, and advising him to save himself. *Itbank* you for your good Will, (says the poor King) *however I cannot do what you propose, to break my Compact with so great a Prince, who has done me no Harm; yet, if I must die, and he will deliver me up, I am willing rather to fall by the Hands of a King, than of a meaner Person; for where, alas! can I, who have so long lived in Exile, now find Refuge from the Hands of my Enemies?* Hereupon his Companion departed, leaving him very lonesome, sitting without the Door on a Stone. Not long after an unknown Person advanced, and asked him why he sat there at that Time of Night, while others were at Rest. *Edwin* replied, *What is that to thee, whether I sit within Doors or without?* The Stranger answering, said. *Think not, my Friend, that I am ignorant of the Causes of thy present Grief: I know them very well; but tell me how thou wouldst requite him that should rid thee of all this Care and Vexation, and persuade Redwald neither to hurt thee himself nor to permit others?* When he had promised to do whatever was in his Power, the other added, *And what if he should promise the Kingdom due to thee, and the Subversion of thine Enemies that would slay thee? And further, That thou shalt not only be the mightiest King of all thy Line, but of all the Saxons that ever were within this Isle?* He answered in Effect as before, to do what he could to requite so great a Benefit. Well then, (said the other, laying his Hand upon *Edwin's* Head) *when all these Things shall come to pass, and thou shalt be shew'd a more excellent Way to direct thy Course of Life than ever was imparted to thy Predecessors, remember this Token of laying my Hand upon thy Head, to follow without Delay the Directions that shall be given thee.* Having said this, he suddenly disappeared, that *Edwin* might know it was an Apparition. But while he yet sat in the Place, rejoicing at the News he had heard; but very solicitous, and wondering in himself who it could be, or from whence he came, that spake thus to him, his Companion before mentioned came running to him with a pleasant Countenance, saying, *Rise, go in, and, laying aside all Anxiety, compose yourself to Sleep; for the King's Resolution is altered, and he designs to do you no Harm, but rather to perform the Promise he has made you: For when he had in private acquainted the excellent Queen with his Intention, agreeable to what I told you before, she, instead of approving, dissuaded him from it, by urging on him the Law of Nature, the Trust of a Friend,*

and

open Declaration came from the King about changing his Religion, he had taken Care to sound his own High-Priest on that Head; who, wisely guessing at the King's Intentions by his Arguments, jumped in with him, and struck the first stroke at Idolism himself; for immediately he rode to the famous Pagan Temple at *Godmondham*, threw a Spear at the chief Idol, and burnt it, with the rest and the Temple, to the Ground.

Thus fell *Paganism* in the North of *England*. *Paulinus* was now solemnly installed by the King in the Archiepiscopal Chair; and upon that News Pope *Honorius* sent him the long-designed *Pall*, with Letters of Congratulation and Advice to *Edwin*, confirming *Gregory's* Design about the two Metropolitan Sees; which was, that when either of the Archbishops died, the Survivor should consecrate a Successor, that they might not have the Trouble or Danger of going to *Rome* for it.

Now, when *Paulinus* the Bishop had influenced the King to receive the sacred Laver from his Hands, and a Day was appointed to perform the Ceremony, the whole City of *York* was reduced to so low an Ebb by the late Devastations, that it could not afford a Temple large enough

and the Royalty of a Prince; and consequently that it was a Thing unworthy of so great a King, to sell his good Friend in such deep Distress, either thro' Fear, or the Love of Gold.

Thus it was that the King's Heart was so moved that he was not only willing to defend *Edwin* as formerly; but, raising a great Army, and going in Person against *Ethelfrid*, he overcame and slew him in the Engagement; upon which *Edwin*, by the general Consent of his People, was chosen King with joyful Acclamations. The Vision, says the same antient and venerable Author, was revealed to *Paulinus*.

Speed relates this Story, but accuses the Author of being too much addicted to fabulous Miracles. Mr. *Echard* is silent in this Relation of the Apparition. Perhaps he thought it too Monkish, and more than the present Age could well believe. However, he tells us that *Paulinus*, by Revelation, as was believed, coming to the Knowledge of a Secret which strangely befel the King in the Time of his Troubles, laid his Right Hand on the Monarch's Head, asking him *If he remembered the Sign?* But before this Time the King had been wounded by an Assassin called *Eumerus*, who stab'd one of his faithful Servants, named *Lilla*, and through him wounded his Royal Master in his own Palace. This Villain was hir'd by a *West-Saxon* King, called *Quinselm*. Now the good Bishop obtain'd this Promise, *That if Christ would grant him his Recovery, and Victory over his Enemies, he would become a Christian.* And indeed he propounded the Reasons to his great Men that induced him to embrace Christianity, *Paulinus* also assisting him.

enough for the Occasion. Whether the *Roman* Structures were then quite erased in the City, as well as the *British* Churches, which (*Monmouth* tells us) *Aurelius* first, and afterwards King *Arthur*, took such Care to rebuild and restore to their former Glory, we cannot determine; but it is certain, by venerable *Bede's* Account, that no Place was then found in the City, or at least was thought proper by the Prelate, for initiating so great a King into the Mysteries of our most holy Religion; a little Oratory of Wood was therefore occasionally thrown up in the very Place where the great Church now stands, and dedicated to *St. Peter*; in which, on *Easter-Day*, being *April 12, 627*, one hundred and eight Years after the Coming of the *Saxons* into *Britain*, the King and his two Sons, *Osfred* and *Edfrid*, whom he had by a former Wife, with many more of the Nobility, were solemnly baptized.

The Ceremony over, says *Bede*, the Prelate took Care to acquaint the King that, since he was become a Christian, he ought to build an House of Prayer more suitable to the Divinity he now adored, and adequate to the Power and Grandeur of so mighty a Monarch as himself. By the Bishop's Directions he began to build a magnificent Fabrick of Stone, *ipso in Loco*, where the other stood, and in the Midst of which inclosed the Oratory already erected; for, as the carrying on a Work of this Nature must also be a Work of Time, the Oratory aforesaid was to serve for the solemnizing the Divine Offices till the other was finished. The Building went on very fast; but scarcely were the Walls erected, that is, so far as to come to Roofing, when the Royal Founder was slain*, the Prelate forced to fly the Country, and the Fabrick left in the naked Condition it was just arrived to.

In this Manner the Church lay neglected some Time, until *Oswald*, a Successor of *Edwin's*, about the Year 632, undertook to finish what was so worthily begun, and lived to compleat it; but scarcely was it brought to this Perfection, when *Oswald* was likewise slain in Battle by *Penda*, the Pagan King of *Mercia*, and his new-erected Structure well nigh demolished.

A 3 *Bede*
* He was killed in a Battle with *Caedwel* King of *Wales*, with whom he was at War, at *Hethfeld*, now call'd *Hatfield-Chace*, in *Yorkshire*, and was buried at *Streansball*, now call'd *Whitby*.

Bede tells us that this first Temple of Stone was a square Building, and that it was also dedicated to *St. Peter*; the Feast of which Dedication was very antiently instituted, and long held annually in this Church, with great Solemnity, on the first Day of *October*, and seven Days following.

In the ruinous Condition described above, did *Wilfrid* find it, on his being made Archbishop of this Province, in the Year 669. The Prelate much troubled, says *Bede*, at the Usage the Church had undergone, being then so desolate as to be fit only for Birds to build their Nests in, set about, with the utmost Vigour, to repair and restore it to its former Grandeur. The Walls he repaired, fixed on the Roof, took Care to cover all with Lead, and glazed the Windows, to preserve it from the Injuries of the Weather, and prevent the Birds from defiling it. *Eddius*, who wrote the Life of *Wilfrid*, and who is said to have flourished about the Year 720, gives this Account of the Cathedral's first Reparation. It is plain, by both his Testimony and that of venerable *Bede*, Cotemporary, that Masonry and Glazing were used here long before the Time of *Benedict* the Monk, who is put down as the first Introducer of these Arts into *England*.

And now, by the Hand of Providence, the Church stood and flourished, under the successive Beneficence of its Spiritual Governors, for near 400 Years; in which Time several Additions and Reparations must have been made to it by them; but what, or how, History is silent in, except the Library bestowed upon it by Archbishop *Egbert*: And this extraordinary Donation, which *Alcuin* gives so high an Encomium of, became the rich Furniture of our Church about the Year 740.

During the *Danish* Invasions, which were carried on with Fire and Sword quite thro' the Kingdom, our City, and consequently the Cathedral, must have shared the same Fate, tho' no Account appears of the latter's Misfortunes 'till the Year 1069; when the *Northumbrians*, aided by the *Danes* seeking to throw off the Conqueror's tyrannical Yoke, the Garrisons in the Castles, fearing lest the Houses in the Suburbs should serve the Enemy to fill up the Motes and Ditches, set Fire to them; which spreading, by an accidental Wind, farther than it

was

was intended, burnt down great Part of the City, and with it the Cathedral fell in almost one common Ruin.

The antient Fabrick thus destroyed and laid in Ashes, the Canons of the Church were expelled from their Stalls, and the Revenues of it seized into the Conqueror's Hands: But, after some Time, having made *Thomas*, his Chaplain and Treasurer, Archbishop of this Province, he restored the Temporalities to him, and this Prelate took Possession of his Church and Diocese in the Year 1070, at a Time when both were made desolate, and near totally destroyed.

Thomas, however, set himself heartily to Work to restore them to their former Splendor. The Church he rebuilt much larger and nobler than it was before, recalled the banished Ecclesiasticks, filled Vacancies, and in short established, in every Particular, the Fabrick in as good, or better, Condition than ever.

Once more raised to Grandeur, the Church continued in great Prosperity 'till the Year 1137; when, *June 4*, a casual Fire began in the City, which burnt down the Cathedral again, and, along with it, *St. Mary's Abbey* and 39 Parish Churches. This Accident happened in the Episcopacy of Archbishop *Thurstan*; and we find an Indulgence granted soon after by *Joceline* Bishop of *Sarum*, setting forth, that "Whereas the Metropolitcal Church of *York* was consumed by a new Fire, and almost subverted, destroyed, and miserably spoiled of its Ornaments, therefore to such as bountifully contributed towards the Re-edification of it, he released to them forty Days of Penance enjoined."

Notwithstanding this, our Church lay in Ashes all the Time of Archbishop *Henry Murdac* and *St. William*, *Thurstan's* immediate Successors, until *Roger*, Archbishop, *Anno 1171*, began to rebuild the Choir, with its Vaults, and lived to perfect them. Afterwards, in the Reign of *Henry III.* *Walter Grey*, *Roger's* Successor, added the South Part of the Cross Isle of the Church; for we find that, *Anno 1227*, another Indulgence was published, by the said *Walter*, of forty Days Relaxation, &c. to those Benefactors who liberally contributed towards the Work of the Fabrick thereof.

About the Beginning of the Reign of King *Edward I.* *Anno 1260*, *John le Romain*, then Treasurer of the Church,

An Historical Description of the

Church, Father to the Archbishop of the same Name, began and finished the North Transept, as also a handsome Steeple in the Midst. His Son proved yet a greater Benefactor, for History informs us that, *April 7, 1291*, the Foundation of the Nave of this great Church of St. Peter was laid from the West End Eastward, there being then present *John le Romain*, Archbishop; *Henry de Newark*, Dean; and *Peter de Ross*, Precentor of the Church; the rest of the Canons in their richest Copes attending, before whom the said Archbishop, invoking the Grace of the Holy Ghost, in great Devotion laid the first Stone with his own Hands. This is agreeable to the Account the Table bears which still hangs up in the Vestry, containing these Words.

AN. DOM. MCCXCI.

Inceptum est novum opus corporis Ecl. Ebor. per Johannem Romanum Archiep^m ejusdem, et infra xl Annos quasi completum per Willielmum de Melton Archiepiscopum.

[In the Year of our Lord 1291;

The Building of the Nave of York Minster was begun by *John le Romain*, Archbishop thereof, and 40 Years after in a Manner compleated by *William de Melton*, Archbishop thereof.]

William de Melton, Archbishop, was the next Founder, Anno 1320; who getting together good Workmen, says *Stubbs*, carried on the Building his Predecessor had begun, and finished the West End with the Steeples as it remains at this Day. In this Work the Prelate is said to expend Seven hundred Pounds of his own Money; but he must have had large Contributions from the Nobility, Gentry, and Religious Devotees of that Age, to enable him to go through with this noble Performance. Accordingly the Church Records furnish us with this Evidence how some of the Money was raised.

Dat. Kal. Feb. Anno 1320.

“ *William de Melton*, Archbishop, granted an Indulgence of forty Days Relaxation to all such well-disposed People as pleased to extend their charitable Contributions towards the building of this late prostrate Fabrick, whereby he might be the better enabled to finish so noble a Structure, then newly begun. And again,

“ On

"On the first of *March*, 1352, a Brief issued out by the Archbishop's Authority, (*John Thoresby*) directed to all Abbots, Barons, Colleges, Archdeacons, Officials, Rural-Deans, Parsons, Vicars, &c. within the City, Diocese, and Province of *York*, requiring and exhorting them, in the Name of the Lord, to ask and demand the Alms and charitable Benevolence of the People, and cause the same to be duly collected for the Use and Consummation of this Fabrick begun of so noble a Stone Work, and so laudable a Structure. And,

"According to the Indulgences already granted, Letters Mandatory, issued out from the Chapter of *York*, directed to all Rectors, Vicars, and Parochial Chaplains within the respective Prebends, Dignities, and Community of the Church, enjoining them, by Virtue of their Canonical Obedience, and under Pain of the greater Excommunication, to suffer their Collectors in their Parishes and Chapelries to ask and gather the charitable Alms of the People for the Use of the Fabrick of this Church." This Act of Chapter was dated *Festo S. Mich. Anno 1355*.

These Briefs and Letters Mandatory were circulated through the Province, in order to raise a Sum sufficient for *John Thoresby*, Archbishop, to begin and carry on a noble Design he had formed of building a new Choir, the old one, built by *Roger*, being, like the old Nave, in its antient Pravity and Deformity, and no ways answerable to the West End of the Church lately erected. Accordingly,

On the 20th Day of *July*, 1361, *John Thoresby*, Archbishop, together with the Chapter, taking into Consideration, that this Cathedral Church ought in all Respects to be of the same Uniformity and Proportion; and that the Choir, a Place peculiarly assigned for offering expiatory Sacrifices, and exercising other Divine Offices, more especially ought to be adorned with the neatest Structure; and that in this Church of *York* there was no Place suitable where our Lady's Mass, the glorious Mother of God, could decently be celebrated; therefore they unanimously agreed and consented to begin the new Work of the Choir, which then, if compared with the new-erected Nave, was very rude and disorderly; and so resolved that the old Choir should be wholly taken down and re-edified, and that the old Hall and Chambers of the Archbishop's Manor of *Shireburn*, being then ruinous and unnecessary, should be demolished.

molished, and the Stone and other Materials thereof be applied to the Work of the new Choir, which was then with all Expedition to be carried on: Whereupon, on the 29th of July, 1361, this *John Thoresby*, Archbishop, laid the first Stone of the new Choir; and the same Table in the Vestry bears this Testimony of it:

AN. DOM. M,CCC,LXI. *Inceptum est novum Opus Chori Ecl. Ebor. per Johannem de Thursby Archiepiscopum.*

There is an Account of what this pious Archbishop bestowed out of his own private Purse to carry on his new Design; which must be allowed extraordinary, considering the Value of Money then and now. The Wages of Workmen about this Time, according to Bishop *Fleetwood's Chronicon Pretiosum*, was Threepence a Day to a Master Mason or Carpenter, and Three Halfpence to their *Knaves* or Servants. A Pound of Silver at that Time was a Pound Weight, which is equal to three Pounds of our present Money; so that one hundred Pounds of Silver in those Days would buy as much Provision, or pay for as much Work done, to speak within Compass, as fifteen hundred will do now, which makes our Prelate's Generosity very considerable. Nor was the Court of Rome unmindful of furthering this pious Design; but, in their Way, granted a Number of plenary Indulgences, which must also raise a large Sum. And indeed whoever surveys this Part of the Building with Circumspection, must imagine that it could not be carried on and finished under a greater Contribution than any Protestant Country could now raise on the like Occasion. But to proceed,

| | | |
|--|---------|-------|
| Aug. 1, 1361, Archbishop <i>Thoresby</i> directed | } L. M. | — 100 |
| his Letters to <i>William de Wicklesworth</i> , or- | | |
| dering him to pay into the Hands of <i>John</i> | | |
| <i>de Cadyngbam</i> , then <i>Custos</i> of the Fabrick, | | |
| the Sum of one hundred Marks, which he | } — 50 | — |
| had before given to the new Foundation of | | |
| the Choir | } 20 — | — |
| Oct. 3, 1361, he gave to the Fabrick more | | |
| Apr. 5, 1362, he ordered his Receiver to pay | | |
| unto <i>Robert Rytber</i> , Lord of <i>Rytber</i> , twenty | | |
| Pounds Sterling, being the Price of twenty- | } — | — |
| four Oaks bought of him for the Use of | | |
| the Fabrick of this Church. | | |

Aug.

Cathedral Church of YORK.

II

| | | | |
|---|---|-----|----|
| Aug. 16, 1362, the said Archbishop paid | } | L. | M. |
| into the Hands of the <i>Custos</i> of the new | | 100 | — |
| Work of the Choir for the Use thereof | | | |
| Feb. 11, 1362, he gave more for the same Use | | 100 | — |
| Apr. 18, 1363, he gave | | 100 | — |
| July 3, 1363, he gave | | 100 | — |
| November 3, 1363, he commanded his Receiver to pay unto <i>John de Sandale</i> and <i>John de Feriby</i> , Keepers of the Fabrick, one hundred Pounds which he had given towards this new Work of the Choir | } | 100 | — |
| | | | |
| July 13, 1365, he contributed more | | 100 | — |
| Aug. 20, 1366, the Archbishop issued out his Precept to his Receiver to pay unto <i>Adam de Heredlay</i> , all and singular the Portions of that Subsidy formerly granted by the Clergy of the Diocese of <i>York</i> , for the Use of the Minister, and at the same Time added of his own Donation | } | 100 | — |
| | | | |
| November 5, 1366, he gave to the Use of the said Work another | | 100 | — |
| July 7, 1367, he bestowed another | | 100 | — |
| April 2, 1368, he gave to the same Use | | 100 | — |
| November 14, 1368, another | | 100 | — |
| Jannary 18, 1369, he likewise contributed another | } | 100 | — |
| | | | |
| July 28, 1370, another | | 100 | — |
| November 15, 1370, he gave more | | 100 | — |
| May 10, 1371, he ordered to be paid to the <i>Custos</i> | } | — | 40 |
| | | | |
| July 15, 1371, and November 1, 1371, he bestowed on the Fabrick | } | 200 | — |
| | | | |

In all 1670 140

Anno 1361 Archbishop *Thoresby* granted an Indulgence of forty Days Relaxation to the Benefactors of the Fabrick to this new Choir.

Likewise Pope *Innocent VI.* granted another Indulgence of two Years and two Quarters Relaxation to the liberal Contributors to this new Work.

On the 13th of February, 1361, the Chapter of *York* laid an Imposition, or Subsidy, of the twentieth Part of all Ecclesiastical Benefices, viz. of Dignities, Prebends, Administrations,

nistrations, and Offices belonging to the Church, for the necessary Repairs and Re-edification of the Choir, Steeples, and Defects of other Places, &c. to continue for the Term of three Years ensuing, and payable at the Feasts of the Purification of St. Mary, her Nativity, and St. John Baptist, by equal Portions.

In the Year 1366 Pope *Urban V.* granted one Year's Indulgence to the charitable Benefactors of the Fabrick of this new Choir.

And Pope *Urban VI.* by his Apostolical Bull, dated *Kal. Aug. Anno 1379*, in the second Year of his Pontificate, granted Licence to the Dean and Chapter to receive the Fruits of the Church of *Misterton*, then rated at thirty-five Marks Sterling *per Annum*, during the Space of ten Years, to be applied to the Use of the Fabrick of this new Choir.

By these, and other like Methods of raising Money, a vast Sum must have been collected, which not only enabled the Undertakers to build up the Choir, but made them cast their Eyes on the Lanthorn Steeple built by *John Romain*, which now seemed too mean for the rest of the Fabrick. Encouraged by a large Donation made them by *Walter Skirlaw*, Prebendary of *Fenton*, Archdeacon of the East-Riding, and afterwards made Bishop of the two Sees of *Lichfield* and *Durham*, the old Steeple was taken down and a new one erected. The Work was begun *Anno 1370*, and was seven or eight Years in building. There is no Occasion to give the Abstracts, which Mr. *Torre* has taken from the original Indentures betwixt the several Workmen concerned in the Building, and the Master of the Fabrick, about their Wages; only that *John la Plommer*, of *Blake-street*, covenanted to undertake the whole Plummer's Work of the Church, and to perform it with his own Hands, and was to have for his Wages two Shillings and Sixpence *per Week*. The Articles of Agreement in relation to the glazing the Windows, especially the noble East Light, will fall better in another Place.

We now see our Church brought in a Manner to its present State. If we compute the Time it was in building from the first Beginning of the South Cross by *Walter Grey*, which was about the Year 1227, it will appear to be near two hundred Years in compleating the Whole; for though the Work went on briskly in Archbishop *Thoresby's* Time, yet it was not near finished, as appears by the

Arms of several of his Successors on the Stone-Work and Windows of the Church, particularly *Scrope* and *Bowett*; the latter of which entered upon his Dignity *Anno 1405*. And further our Records inform us, that the Dean and Chapter granted out of their Spiritual Revenues a full Tenth to the Use of the Fabrick then newly built; which Grant was dated *April 11, 1426*.

In all which Time of different Erections great Care was taken in the joining and uniting of one Building to another, by which it seems to be one entire Edifice at this Day, though composed of five several Tastes of *Gothick* Architecture. Yet they could not be so nice in this, but that an apparent Irregularity shews itself to a discerning Eye, which will be taken Notice of in the Sequel. However, Posterity ought to revere the Memory of the Kings, Princes, Prelates, Nobility, and Gentry of those Days, who were Contributors, at several Times, to the carrying on this noble and magnificent Building, as their Arms in divers Parts of the Walls and Windows do sufficiently testify, particularly the Prelates, who bestowed great Part of the Revenues of their See in furthering on this commendable Work. We shall conclude this historical Account of the Erection of our present Cathedral, with an Encomium an old Poet has bestowed on its principal Founders, wherein the Honesty of the Thought must excuse the Metre.

Grey, Romain, Melton, Thursby, Skirlaw, who
 York's greatest Good and Splendor added to:
*Five generous Souls have wrought that Good which now
 A Nation's, ah, faint Zeal, can scarce allow.
 May Fame triumphant bear them from the Grave,
 And grant a longer Life than Nature gave.
 And may the Church still flourish, still be strong,
 From all its Governors receive no Wrong,
 But by their Care still look for ever young.* }

Having now built up our Church, it will be necessary, in the next Place, to take an exact Survey of it both within and without, and to mention the several Outbuildings, Chapels, Chantries, Oratories, Benefactions, and particular Reparations which have since been added, before we enter upon the Tombs and Epitaphs. To begin with

the Dimensions; the whole Pile is in Form of a Cross, extending from East to West:

| | <i>Feet.</i> |
|---|-------------------|
| The whole Length, besides the Buttresses, is | 524 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Breadth of the East End | 105 |
| Breadth of the West End | 109 |
| Length of the Cross Isle from North to South | 222 |
| Height of the Lanthorn Steeple to the Vault | 188 |
| Height of it to the Top of the Leads | 213 |
| Height of the Body of the Church | 99 |
| Breadth of the Side Isles, North and South | 18 |
| Height of the Side Arches, North and South | 42 |
| From the West End to the Choir Door | 261 |
| Length of the Choir, from the Steps ascending to the Door, to the present Altar-Table | 157 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Breadth of the Choir | 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| From the Choir Door to the East End | 222 |
| Height of the East Window | 75 |
| The Breadth of it | 32 |
| Height of the Chapter-House to the Canopy | 67 |
| The Diameter of it | 63 |
| Length of the Library | 34 |
| The Breadth of it | 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Length of the Treasury | 30 |
| The Breadth of it | 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Length of the Inner Vestry | 30 |
| The Breadth of it | 23 |
| Length of the Vestry | 44 $\frac{1}{8}$ |
| The Breadth of it | 22 $\frac{1}{8}$ |
| Height of the Partition-Wall, near the Organ that divides the Choir from the Church | 24 |

To begin with the Outbuildings, we must first enter upon a Description of the *Chapter-House*, which disdains to allow an Equal, in *Gotbick* Architecture, in the Universe. There is some Difficulty to ascertain the Time of erecting this magnificent Structure, the remaining Records of the Church bearing no Account thereof. *Stubbs*, who is particular enough in his *Memoirs* of the rest of the Buildings, entirely omits this, for which Reason we are much at a Loss to know to whose Memory to ascribe the Praises due for this excellent Performance. By the Style of Architecture it is composed of, it looks to be as ancient as any Part of the Church, and exactly corresponds,

in

in Taste, to that Part of the Fabrick begun and finished by *Walter Grey*. And, indeed, if we may be allowed to guess at the Founder, that eminent Prelate stands the fairest of any in the Succession for it. The Pillars which surround the Dome are of the same Kind of Marble as those which support his Tomb: But what seems to put the Matter out of Dispute, is the Picture of an Archbishop, betwixt those of a King and a Queen, over the Entrance; which, by having a Serpent under his Feet, into the Mouth of which his Crozier enters, exactly corresponds with the like Representation of *Walter Grey* on his Monument.

The whole Pile of this Building is an Octagon of sixty-three Feet Diameter; the Height of it, to the middle Knot of the Roof, is sixty-seven Feet ten Inches, unsupported by any Pillar, and entirely dependent upon one Pin, or Plug, geometrically placed in the Centre. The Outside, however, is strongly supported by eight Buttresses. The whole Roof has been richly painted with the Effigies of Kings, Bishops, &c. and large Silver Knots of carved Wood at the Uniting of the Timbers; all which are now much defaced and fulhied by Time. Over this is a Spire of Timber-Work, covered with Lead, excellent in its Kind.

The Entrance from the Church to this noble Room is in the Form of a Mason's Square. Against the Pillar, betwixt the two Doors, stands an Image of Stone of the Virgin, with our Saviour in her Arms, trampling on the Serpent. The Image, with the Drapery, is somewhat elegant, and has been all richly gilt; but it bears a Mark of those Times which made even Stone Statues feel their Malice. At your Entrance into the House, the first Things you observe are the Canons Seats, placed quite round the Dome, which are all arched over, every Arch being supported by small Marble Pillars, which are set at a due Distance round, and separate the Stalls. Over these Arches, which are built like Canopies, runs a Gallery about the House, but so exquisitely carved, and has been so richly gilt and painted, as to be above Description. The Chapters or Capitals of the aforesaid small Pillars have such a Variety of carved Fancies upon them, alluding in some Places to the Ridicule the Regular Clergy were always fond of expressing against the Sec-

culars; in others to History, with strange Conceits of the over-witty Workmen of that Age, that it is impossible to which Stall to give the Preference. Here you have antick Postures both of Men and Beasts in Abundance; over one is a Man cut out half way, as if he was thrusting and striving to get through a Window or some narrow Passage. On others are Faces with different Aspects, some crying, some laughing, some distorted and grinning; but above all, and what is never omitted to be shewn to Strangers, by those living Registers of the Church, the Vergers, is the Figure of an old bald-pated Friar, hugging and kissing a young Nun very amorously in a Corner; and round the Capitals of the adjoining Pillars are several Faces of other Nuns, as well old as young, peeping, laughing, and sneering at the wanton Dalliance of the old Letcher. In other Places you have a Friar shoeing a Goose, greasing a fat Sow in the —; which are all Testimonies of the sorry Opinion that the Regular Clergy had of a Monastick Life in those Days.

The eight Squares of the *Octagon* have each a noble light Window in them, adorned with Coats of Arms, Pennances, and other Devices, except one Square, which is joined to the other Building over the Entrance; and this has been painted with the Representations of Saints, Kings, Bishops, &c. The three Figures in the Midst we take to be Archbishop *Walter Grey*, standing between *Henry III.* and his Queen. At the Base of this Square were placed the Images of the twelve Apostles, with that of the Virgin and the Child *Jesus* in the Midst of them. Tradition assures us, that these Images were all of solid Silver double gilt; the Apostles were about a Foot high, but that of the Virgin must have been near two Feet, as appears by the Marks where they stood. These were Morfels too precious to miss swallowing at the first Depredations made into Churches; and since they are not put in the Catalogue, printed in the *Monasticon* of the Riches of this Church, which was taken in *Edward the Sixth's* Time, we may readily suppose his Father *Henry* had the Honour of this Piece of Plunder; or else that Archbishop *Holgate* made him a Present of them, along with the Manors that Prelate thought fit to give him from this See.

To enter upon a Description of the Imagery, in painted Glass, which is still preserved in the Windows of this Place, and the rest of the Church, would be endless; but the Arms of the Nobility and Gentry of *England*, who were Contributors originally to the Charge of erecting this and other Parts of the Church, are worth preserving; especially since Glass is of so frail a Substance, that it is almost a Miracle so many Coats are up in the Windows at this Day. In the Year 1641 some curious Person, and in all Probability it was the industrious Mr. *Dodsworth*, took Pains, along with the Monuments, to take Drawings of all the Coats Armorial and Bearings on the Stone-Work and Windows of this Church, Chapter-House, &c. A Copy was obtained from the Original, then in the Possession of the Lord *Fairfax*, by Sir *William Dugdale*, Knt. and given by him to the College of Arms, *London*, as the Title of the Book does evidently shew. It is remarkable, that there are two Coats in the Windows of the Chapter-House, which go further to clear up the Time of the Building of it, and these are first *Cheque or* and *azure*, a Canton *ermine*, which Arms *Heylin* gives to *Peter de Dreux*, Duke of *Britain*; and *or*, a Cross *gules*, *Hubert de Burgh*, Earl of *Kent*; both Contemporaries with *Walter Grey*; nor are there any Descendants from them that we know of.

The Title of the Chapter-House informs us of its Use, namely, for the Dean, Prebendaries, and other Dignitaries of the Church to assemble in. It is also the Place where the Convocation of the Clergy of the Province of *York* used to meet; but, of late Years, it has not been much frequented on that Occasion.

We cannot take Leave of this beautiful Structure without observing, from *Camden*, the Character *Aeneas Silvius*, afterwards Pope *Pius II.* gives our Church, and this Place in particular: "It is, says he, famous for its
" Magnificence and Workmanship all the World over;
" but especially for a fine lightsome Chapel, with shining
" Walls, and small thin-waisted Pillars quite round." Neither must we omit an Encomium bestowed upon it by a great Traveller, as is said, in an old *Monkish Verse*, and is inscribed on the Wall in *Saxon Letters* as follows:

UT ROSA PHLOS PHLORUM, SIC EST DOMUS ISTA DOMORUM.

[The Chief of Houses as the Rose of Flowers.]

After all, this noble Structure was near being destroyed, in the late Days of Rapine and Sacrilege; for there is a Tradition very much credited, that a certain Person in *York* had obtained a Grant from the pious Legislature of those Days, to pull down the Chapter-House as an useless Part of the Church. We are further told, that the Man had certainly effected it, and had designed to have built Stables out of the Materials, had not Death surpriz'd him a Week before the intended Execution of his wicked Project.

In the Square Passage to the Chapter-House from the Church, remarkable for its beautiful Windows of painted Glass, have been also many Coats of Arms delineated on the Wall in their proper Colours, particularly over the Entrance; but Time has so defaced them, that very few of them can be now made out. Here have been several Sepultures, but the Grave-Stones are all robbed of their Inscriptions on Brass, and only one in Stone remaining: which is this,

Mercifull Ihesu son of Heven, for thi holi Name, and thi bitter Passion do thi grete Mercy to the Soule of Annes Huet, the whilk decesid the vii Day of November in the Yere of our Lord MCCCCLXXI.

On the North Side of the Church also, and near the Archiepiscopal Palace, stood formerly the Chapel of St. Sepulchre; which has a Door still remaining, opening into the North Isle of the Nave. The Foundation of this Chapel being very antient and extraordinary, we shall transcribe as follows:

“ Roger Archbishop of *York* having built against the great Church a Chapel, he dedicated it to the Name of the Blessed and Immaculate Virgin *Mary* and Holy Angels, for the Celebration of Divine Services, to the eternal Honour of God, Glory of his Successors, and a Remission of his own Sins. He ordained the same to be a perpetual Habitation for thirteen Clerks of different Orders, viz. four Priests, four Deacons, four Subdeacons, and one Sacrist; all these to be subservient to the Will of the Archbishop,

Archbishop, especially the Sacrist, who shall be constituted Procurator of the Rents and Revenues belonging to it, paying each of the Priests ten Marks *per Ann.* to each of the Deacons, one hundred Shillings; to each of the Subdeacons, six Marks; and he himself shall receive ten Marks *per Ann.* for his own Salary, besides the Residue of the Rents that remain over, and besides what will compleat the Sum of all the Portions of the Priests, Deacons, and Subdeacons.

“ Also he willed that the said Sacrist of his own Cost expend ten Shillings on *Maunday*, as well in Veiles, Wine, Ale, Vessels and Water for washing the Feet of the Canons, and of other poor Clerks, to the Use of those poor Clerks: And also to contribute sixteen Shillings to the Diet of the said poor Clerks; that in all Things the Fraternity and Unity of the Church may be preserved.

“ And for their necessary Sustainment he of his own Bounty gave them the Churches of *Everton*, *Sutton* with *Scroby* Chapel, *Heyton*, *Berdesey*, *Ottely* one Mediety.

“ And procured of the Liberality of other faithful Persons, the Church of *Calverley*, *ex dono Willielmi de Scoty*; the Church of *Hoton*, *ex dono Willielmi Paganel*; the Church of *Harwood*, *ex dono Avicie de Ruminilly*; the Church of *Thorpe*, *ex dono Ade de Bruys et Ivette de Arches uxoris sue*. To this Chapel also did belong the Churches of *Collingham*, *Clareburg*, and *Retford*.

“ *Roger* provided also that the Churches which were not of Donation should be free from Synodals, and all other Things due to the Archbishops his Successors, and their Officials: And ordered that they should as quietly and freely hold and enjoy those Churches which are of his Donation as others have done before them. Lastly, he ordained, for the more diligent serving of the Chapel, that none of the said Clerks should dwell out of the City; which if they presumed to do, they should be displaced by the Archbishop, and another of the same Order be by him collated.”

Sewal, Archbishop, perceiving the Revenues of these Churches to be very much increased, appointed Vicars to be established in them, presentable by the *Sacristan*, and made divers Orders for the better Government of the Ministers, whom from thenceforth he caused to be called *Canons*. These Orders are at large printed in the first Volume

Volume of *Stevens's Monasticon*; both extracted and translated from *Dugdale*. It would be needless here to insert them, as well as the Catalogues of the Names and Times of Collation of the *Sacristis*, and all the Sacerdotal Prebendaries of this Chapel, from its first original Foundation to its Dissolution. We may believe it underwent the last Change very early in the Work of the Reformation; for it was certified into the Court of Augmentations, held in the thirty-seventh Year of the Reign of *Henry VIII.* to be of the yearly Value of 192 *l.* 16 *s.* 6 *d.* But it was standing here much later, for we find that the Tithes belonging to this Chapel and the Chapel itself, were sold to one *Webster* the fourth of *Elizabeth*.

The next Outbuilding we shall mention is the Vestry, which joins to the South Side of the Church; it has a Council-Room and Treasury contiguous to it. In this last were kept all the Rents, Revenues, Grants, and Charters, with the Common Seal belonging to the Church; and had a particular Officer to inspect and take Care of them. In the large Inventory of the Riches belonging to this Cathedral, taken in *Edward the Sixth's* Time, is an Account of the Money then in *St. Peter's* Chest; which was all soon after seized upon, and the Treasurer's Office dissolved: For a very good Reason, says *Mr. Willis*, *nam,*

Abrepto omni Thesauro, desit Thesaurarii Munus.

[*When all the Treasure was swept away, the Office of Treasurer ceased of Course.*]

The Council-Room, or Inner Vestry, where his Grace of *York* robes himself when he comes to his Cathedral, is a convenient Place, render'd warm and commodious for the Clergy to adjourn to from the Chapter-House in cold Weather. In it is a large Press, where are kept those Acts and Registers of the Church, which they want more immediately to consult on these Occasions.

In the Wall of the South Corner of the Vestry-Room is a Well of excellent Water, called *St. Peter's Well*. Opposite is a great Chest, of a triangular Figure, strongly bound about with Iron Bars; which, by its Shape, must have once served to lay up the Copes and Priests Vestments in. Along the North Side are several large Cupboards in the Wall, in which formerly were locked up the Church's Plate, and other valuable Things; but at present

present they are only enriched with the following Curio-
sities: A Canopy of State of Gold Tissue, and two small
Coronets of Silver gilt, which were given by the City for
the Honour of King *James I.* at his coming out of *Scot-*
land to this Place in his Progress to *London*; a Cope of
plain white Sattin, the only one left us out of the large
Inventory of this Church's Ornaments; and the famous
Horn, if we may so call it, made of an Elephant's Tooth,
which is indeed the greatest Piece of Antiquity the
Church can exhibit.

This Horn Mr. *Camden* particularly mentions as a
Mark of a strange Way of Endowment formerly used;
and from an old Book, as he terms it, gives us this Quo-
tation about it, "*Ulpbus*, the Son of *Toralus*, govern'd
" in the West Parts of *Deira*, and by reason of a Dif-
" ference like to happen betwixt his eldest Son and his
" youngest, about his Lordships, when he was dead, pre-
" sently took this Course to make them equal; without
" Delay he went to *York*, and taking the Horn, wherein
" he was wont to drink, with him, he fill'd it with Wine,
" and kneeling upon his Knees before the Altar, bestow-
" ed upon God and the blessed *St. Peter* all his Lands,
" Tenements, &c."

In antient Times there are several Instances of Estates
that were passed without any Writings at all, by the
Lord's Delivery of such Pledges as these; a Sword, a Hel-
met, a Horn, a Cup, a Bow or Arrow; *nudo verbo, absque*
Scripto vel Charta, tantum cum Domini Gladio, vel Galea,
vel Cornu, [merely by Word of Mouth, without any
Writing or Paper, only by the Lord's Delivery of a
Sword, Helmet, or Horn] are the express Words of *In-*
gulfbus.

The Church of *York* ought to pay a high Veneration to
this Horn, several Lands belonging to it being still called
de Terra Ulpbi; and before the Reformation it was hand-
somely adorned with Gold, and was pendant in a Chain
of the same Metal. These Ornaments were the Occasion
of its being taken away at that Time; for it is plain by
Mr. *Camden*'s Words, that the Horn was not there in
his Days: "I was inform'd, says he, that this great Cu-
" riosity was kept in the Church till the last Age." We
are not therefore to blame the Civil Wars for this Piece
of Pillage; for a principal Actor in them, *Thomas Lord*
Fairfax,

Fairfax, was the Occasion of its being preserved and restored to the Church. Where it had lain, or where he got it, is uncertain; but, stripp'd of its Golden Ornaments, it was returned by *Henry Lord Fairfax*, his Successor. The Chapter thought fit to decorate it a-new, and to bestow the following Inscription to the Memory of the Restorer upon it.

CORNV HOC, ULPHVS, IN OCCIDENTALI PARTE
DEIRÆ PRINCEPS, VNA CVM OMNIBVS TERRIS
ET REDDITIBVS SVIS OLIM DONAVIT.

AMISSVM VEL ABREPTVM

HENRICVS DOM. FAIRFAX DEMVM RESTITVIT.

DEC. ET CAPIT. DE NOVO ORNAVIT

A. D. M.DC.LXXV.

[This Horn, *Ulpas*, Prince of the Western Parts of *Deira*, originally gave to the Church of St. Peter's, York, together with all his Lands and Revenues. *Henry Lord Fairfax* at last restored it, when it had been lost, or convey'd away. The Dean and Chapter decorated it a-new A. D. 1675.]

There is also a large, rich, and superb Pastoral Staff of Silver, about seven Feet in Length, with a Virgin and a young Saviour in her Arms placed within the Bend of it; under which, on one Side, are engraven the Arms of *Katharine of Portugal*, Queen-Dowager of England, who gave this Staff to one *Smith*, her Confessor, nominated to be the Popish Archbishop of York by King *James II.* in the Year 1687. On the other Side are *Smith's* Family Coat of Arms, with a Mitre and Crozier, and a Cardinal's Cap over them; so confident was this Man in his Expectations of being raised to that Dignity: Which, however, he was so far from attaining, that within a little Time this magnificent Ensign of his Pastoral Office was wrested from him by a Party headed by the Earl of *Danby*, afterwards Duke of *Leeds*, when he was marching in a solemn Procession from the public *Romish* Chapel in the Manor, near St. Mary's Abbey, to the Cathedral of York; where his Influence, at that Time, had so far prevailed as to have the great West Doors opened to receive him. This Staff was afterwards deposited in the Hands of the Dean and Chapter.

In taking up the old Pavement, in 1736, the following

ing

ing Rings, &c. were found, which are still kept in the Vestry, and shewn by the Vergers among the other Curiosities, *viz.* Archbishop Sewall's, who died Anno 1258, a plain Ruby set in Gold.—Archbishop Greenfield's, who died Anno 1315, a plain Ruby set in Gold.—Archbishop Bowet's, who died Anno 1423, a Composition set in Gold, with this Motto, *Honnor et Jsy.*—Archbishop Neville's, who died Anno 1476, a Saphire set in Gold.—Archbishop Lee's, who died Anno 1544, Glas set in Copper gilt.

At the same Time three Silver Chalicees were found in the Graves of three Archbishops, and some others of Lead found elsewhere.

A wooden Head was found in the Grave of Archbishop Rotberam, who died of the Plague, and this Head is supposed to belong to an Image that represented him at his Funeral.

On the South Side of the Vestry hang up, against the Wall, two antient Tables; which are little taken Notice of, and yet must not be omitted in this Survey. The one contains a Catalogue of the Miracles ascribed to the Virtues of our St. William, 23 Years after his Death, and are 39 in Number. The other is a Copy of an Indulgence granted by Pope Nicholas, mentioned in the Life of that Prelate, with other Abstracts from History relating to this Church.

Here is also an antique Chair, in which several Kings of England have been crowned; and which the Archbishop also makes Use of, within the Rails of the Altar, at Ordinations, &c. On the Furniture Cloths of the Vestry are the Arms of Scrope Lord Masham; Booth, Archbishop, and Kemp. To conclude this Account of the Vestry we should give the Inventory of the Plate, Jewels, Vestments, &c. which were repositied in the Treasury here, or adorned the several Shrines and Altars in the Church; but since this is printed at large in Stephens's *Monasticon*, translated from Dugdale's, and is, indeed, too copious for this Design, we shall refer thither, and only beg Leave to give a much shorter Account, as it is in another Epitome of the *Monasticon*, in these Words:

“To this Cathedral Church did belong Abundance of Jewels, Vessels of Gold and Silver, and other Ornaments, rich Vestments and Books, amongst which were

ten Mitres of great Value; and one small Mitre set with Stones, *pro Episcopo Puerorum*, for the Bishop of the Boys, or Children. One Silver and Gilt Pastoral Staff; many Pastoral Rings, amongst which was one for the Bishop of the Boys, Chalices, Viols, Pots, Basons, Candlesticks, Thurbules, Holy-Water-Pots, Crosses of Silver, (one of which weighed eight Pounds six Ounces); Images of Silver and Gold; Relicks in Cases, extremely rich; great Bowls of Silver; an Unicorn's Horn; a Table of Silver, and gilt, with the Image of the Virgin enamelled thereon, weighing nine Pounds eight Ounces and a Half; several Gospellaries and Epistolaries, richly adorn'd with Silver, Gold, and precious Stones; Jewels affix'd to Shrines and Tombs, of almost an inestimable Value; Altar-Cloths and Hangings, very rich; Copes of Tissue, Damask, and Velvet, white, red, blue, green, black and purple; with other Vestments of the same Colours. Besides this there was a great Treasure, deposited in the common Chest, in Gold Chains, Collars of SS, &c. with large Sums of old Gold and Silver.

We have nothing to add to the Church's being plundered of all these immense Riches, but a small Robbery, in Comparison of the former, done in the Night of *Feb. 5, 1676*; when the Church was broke open, as well as the Cupboards in the Vestry, and most of the Plate, they then were possess'd of, stole from thence: But the Actors of this sacrilegious Fact were never yet known.

The Place which is now called the Vestry was not antiently such, but a Chapel begun by Archbishop *Zouch*; who we are told laid the Foundation of a Chapel, about the Year 1350, in which he intended to have been buried; but, dying before it was finished, he was interred elsewhere. This Chapel is said to have been erected on the South Side of the Church, and Mr. *Torre* brings several Testimonies from the Records to prove that this was the Place. At the new Erection of the Choir it was taken down, but rebuilt at the Charge of Archbishop *Zouch's* Executors, and it continued a Chantry Chapel, to pray for the Good of that Prelate's Soul, to the Dissolution.

The Library is a Building adjoining to the Church on the South Side, being a Chamber of an oblong Square over another Room now made Use of for the Singing School.

In the Midst is a long Gallery, or Walk, running from East to West, which divides it into two Parts, wherein are set up Frames, or Classes, for the convenient standing of the Books. Most of the Volumes were the Gift of Mrs. *Matthews*, the Relict of *Toby Matthews*, Archbishop, whose Son, Sir *Toby*, having been disinherited by his Father, was probably the Reason that the Mother bestowed her Husband's Books, to the Number of 3000 Volumes, on the Church. Upon a Table, now broken, is an Inscription, in Memory of this Bequest, in these Words:

Nomina virorum illustrium, aliorumque bonarum artium fautorum, qui post immensam variamque rei literariae supellectilem, musaeo reverendissimi in Christo patris Tobae Matthaei Archiepiscopi Eborum aeternae memoriae viri post obitum illius huc translato per munificentiam insignis foeminae.

FRANCISCAE MATTHEVS;

Bibliothecam hujus ecclesiae cathedralis et metropolitanae suis impensis ac liberalitate ornarunt auxeruntque.

Dux foemina facti.

[The Names of the illustrious Personages and other Patrons of the Polite Arts, who, after an immense Variety of literary Furniture found in the Museum of *Toby Matthews*, Archbishop of *York*, of immortal Memory, and after his Death transferred hither through the Generosity of his excellent Lady

FRANCES MATTHEWS;

have at their own Expence liberally adorned and increased the Library of this Cathedral and Metropolitcal Church.

A Woman setting the Example.]

But great was the Loss of the learned World when the Library, placed in this Church by Archbishop *Egbert*, Anno 743, was burnt, with the whole Fabric, about 300 Years after. So choice was this Collection, that *William*, the Librarian of *Malsbury*, calls it the noblest Repository and Cabinet of Arts and Sciences then in the whole World. *Alcuinus Eboracensis*, the Preceptor of the Em-

peror *Charles* the Great, at his Return into *Britain*, wrote his Royal Pupil a Letter, in which the highest Encomiums are bestowed on this Library.

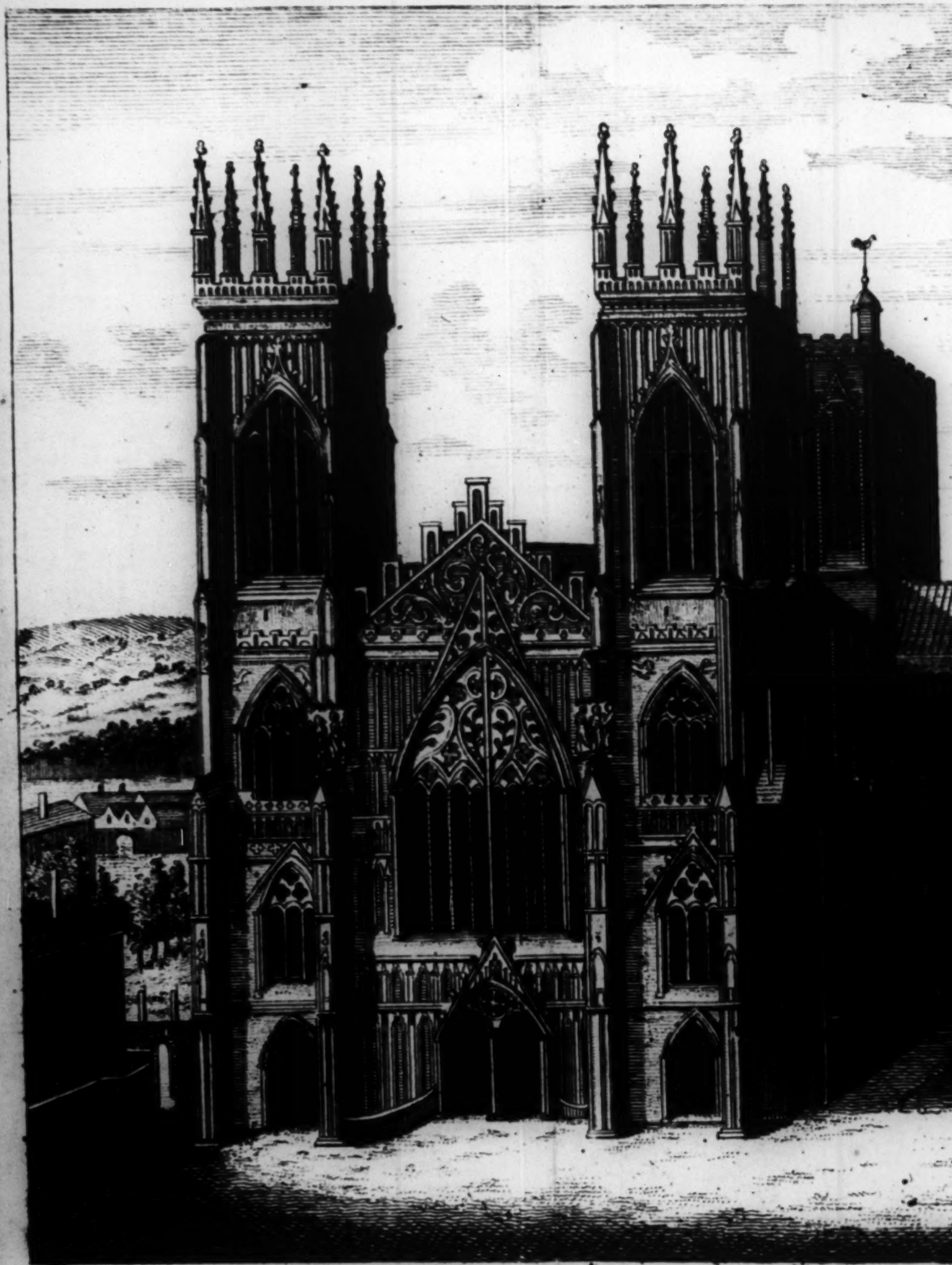
From the same antient Writer, in his elegant Poem *de Pontificibus et sanctis Ecclesiae Ebor.* printed in Dr. *Gale's* xv. *Scriptores*, we learn that there was contained in this Library an invaluable Treasure of antient MSS. *Latin*, *Greek*, and *Hebrew*, among which the following Authors are particularly mentioned in them, viz. *Jerome*, *Hilary*, *Ambrose*, *Austin*, *Atbanasius*, *Orosius*, *Gregory*, *Pope Leo*, *Basil*, *Fulgentius*, *Cassiodorus*, *John Chrysostom*, *Althelmus*, *Bede*, *Victor Boetius*, *Pompeius Trogus*, *Pliny*, *Aristotle*, *Tully*, *Sedulius*, *Juvencus*, *Alcuin*, *Clemens*, *Prosper*, *Paulinus*, *Arator*, *Fortunatus*, *Lactantius*, *Virgil*, *Statius*, *Lucan*, *Probus*, *Phocas*, *Donatus*, *Priscian*, *Servius*, *Euticius*, *Pompey*, and *Comminianus*.

Thomas, the first Archbishop of this See of that Name, amongst his other great Benefactions to his Church, is said to replenish the Library, just then destroyed, with good and useful Books. But these also underwent the same Fate with the Fabrick, being both consumed in the Fire which happened in the City *Anno* 1137, in the Reign of King *Stephen*.

J. Leland laments the Loss of this wonderful Collection, when he was sent by *Henry VIII.* with Commission to search every Library in the Kingdom. His Words are these: *In Bibliotheca S. Petri quam Flaccus Albinus alias Alcuinus, subinde miris laudibus extollit propter in signem copiam Librorum, tam Latinorum quam Graecorum, jam fere bonorum librorum nihil est. Exhausit enim hos thesauros, ut pluraque alia, et Danica immanitas, et Gulielmi Nothi violentia.*

[There is now scarce one good Book left in the Library of *St. Peter*, which *Flaccus Albinus*, otherwise called *Alcuinus*, has so often and so greatly extolled for its great Number of Books, as well *Latin* as *Greek*; for the Barbarity of the *Danes*; and the Ravaging of *William Nothus*, have exhausted this Treasure, as well as many others.]

We cannot find, after this, that our Church was remarkable for a Collection of Books, but continued in the same State in which *Leland* says he found it, till the great Gift of *Mrs. Matthews* once more gave it the Face of a Library.



1073T N° 1. P 27



Library. The Books are methodically digested into Classes, according to the various Learning they treat on, and a faithful Catalogue made of them. This was done by the Care of Dr. *Comber*, then Precentor of the Church. They have since been augmented at different Times, and lately, by the Bequest of Dean *Finch*, have received the Addition of the *Foedera Anglicana* in seventeen Tomes, &c. The Books are chiefly remarkable for several valuable Tracts in Divinity and History; some Manuscripts, amongst which is a *Tully de Inventione, ad Herrenium*, very perfect, and in a most neat Character; Bibles and Psalters; the original Register of St. Mary's Abbey at York, &c. But the Manuscripts that are almost inestimable, to this Library especially, are Mr. *Torre's* painful Collections, from the original Records, of all the Ecclesiastical Affairs relating to this Church and Diocese. And lately the fine Collection of the late Reverend Mr. *Marmaduke Fothergill* was likewise added to this Library; so that it now contains a Body of Manuscripts, especially in the *English* Ritual and Liturgical Way, equal to most Libraries in the Kingdom.

The Arms that are, or were, in the Windows of this Room in Mr. *Torre's* Time, and probably belonged to some antient Benefactors to the Library, are, first, *England*, then *Mowbray*, *Percy* and *Lucy*, *Nevil*, *Ross*, *Clifford*, *Fitzbugh*, *Vavasour*, *Bowett*; Archbishops, *Langley*, *Skirlaw*, *Dacres*, *Haxey*, *Scrope* of *Massam*, and *Fenton*.

Having now described all the Outbuildings belonging more immediately to the Church, we shall next take an external View of the whole Fabrick. The Cathedral Church of York is commonly called *York Minster*; which Word, in the *Anglo-Saxon*, is *Mynster*; in the old *Franco-Gaulick*, *Monstier*; but all from the *Latin*, *Monasterium*, a Cathedral Church and Monastery being formerly synonymous Terms. The whole Building shews more Window than solid in it; and the different Taste of Architecture, as well as the different Age of each Part, is easily discernible: We shall begin with the West End.

The Front, or West End, contains two uniform Steeples, running up to the setting on of their square Tops, in ten several Contractions, all cloistered for Imagery. Indeed this Part of the Church has lost much of its Beauty, by being robbed of a vast Number of curious Statues,

which once adorned it, the Pedestals and Niches of which look bare without them; but still it carries a Grandeur inexpressible. On the Top of the great Doors sits the Figure of Archbishop *William de Melton*, the principal Founder of this Part of the Church; but the Image is much abused. Below, and on each Side of the double Doors, are the Statues of a *Vavasour* and a *Percy*, as their Shields of Arms do testify.

It appears by a Deed that *Robert le Vavasour* granted to God, St. Peter, and the Church of York, for the Health of his own Soul, and the Souls of his Wife *Julian* and his Ancestors, full and free Use of his Quarry at *Tadcaster*, in *Thevedale*, with Liberty to take and carry thence a sufficient Quantity of Stone for the Fabrick of this Church, as oft as they had Need to repair, re-edify, or enlarge the same.

Likewise *Robert de Percy*, Lord of *Boulton*, granted to *John* Archbishop of York free Liberty for the Mariners, or Carters, to carry the Fabrick Stone from *Tadcaster*, either by Land or Water, through his Grounds lying along the River *Quharfe*, (or *Wharfe*) or up that River to York; as also his Wood at *Boulton*, for roofing the new Building.

In Memory of these two extraordinary Benefactions the Church thought fit to erect two Statues; one represented with a Piece of rough unhewn Stone in his Hands, the other with a Similitude of a Piece of wrought Timber. These two Families have many more Memorials of their Beneficence to the Fabrick on the Inside of the Church.

In the Arch over the Door, in fine Tracery Work, is the Story of *Adam* and *Eve* in Paradise, with their Expulsion thence. These double Doors are seldom opened but at Funerals; or the Reception of an Archbishop, in solemn Procession, for Installation. At the Basis of each of these Towers are two more Doors daily open, by a Wicket, for Entrance into the Church at this End of the Fabrick. We shall be less particular in describing this and the rest of the Church, because the Draughts will give the Reader a much better Idea of the Building than Words can possibly express.

December 8, 1660, a great Wind blew down the whole Battlement of the South Steeple, with two Pinnacles of the same; the Top of one of the Spires of the other Steeple

ple fell likewise by the same Wind, which did great Damage to the rest of the Church. The Steeples have not yet been repaired. The North Steeple is called St. Mary's, or our Lady's Steeple, probably for being nearest the Chapel of that Name already described. In it once hung four Bells; but, *Anno 1655*, they were removed into the other Steeple, the Charge of which was born by a Collection through the City.

In the South Tower did hang a Ring of twelve Bells*,

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t h

* The Mottoes and Weight of the Bells, beginning with the least, are as follow :

1. *Deo & Regi sacrum.* Sacred to God and the King. The Diameter of this Bell was two Feet.

2. *Jubilate Domino,* Psal. lxxvi. Make a joyful Noise unto God. 1681. Its Diameter was two Feet two Inches 3-4ths.

3. *Exultate Deo,* Psal. lxxxi. Rejoice in God. 1681. Its Diameter was two Feet four Inches 1-half.

4. *Gloria in Excelsis Deo.* Glory to God on high. 1681. Its Diameter was two Feet six Inches.

5. *Vocata dum voco pulsata mundo Maria.* Whilst I call, Mary rings through the World. Its Diameter was three Feet.

6. { I will sound and resound to thy People, Lord, } 1599.
 { With my sweet Voice to call them to thy Word. }
 Its Diameter was three Feet three Inches.

7. *Beatus est populus qui agnoscunt Clangorem.* Blessed are the People who acknowledge the Sound. 1657. Its Diameter was three Feet six Inches 1-half.

8. *Te Deum laudamus.* We praise thee, O God. Johannes Lake, *Residus*; Robertus Hitch, *Decanus*; Robertus Sorelby, *Precentor*; Christopherus Stone, *Cancellarius.* 1671. Its Diameter was three Feet eleven Inches.

9. *Petrus psallo Petrus spe tibi dum resonat chorus iste.* Peter, Peter, I sing to thee in Hope, while the Choir resoundeth. Its Diameter was four Feet four Inches and 1-4th.

10. { Sweetly tolling Men do call } 1627.
 { To taste on Food that feeds the Soul. }
 Its Diameter was four Feet eleven Inches.

11. *Funera deploro, populum voco, festa decoro.* Thomas Dickinson, *Milite Majore Civit. Eboraci, Vice 2da. sumptus procurante.* That is, I deplore the Dead, I call the People, I adorn the Festivals. Thomas Dickinson, twice Lord Mayor of the City of York, gave this at his own Charge. H. Harward, E. Calvert, E. Elcocke. Its Diameter was five Feet two Inches 3-4ths.

12. The largest Bell. *Exultemus Domino.* Let us rejoice in God. 1627. *Plinius Hodson, Cancellarius. Wickham, Archinus Ebor.* Its Diameter was five Feet nine Inches 1-half.

There are about 72 Steps to the Place of Ringing, 57 to the Leads as you go to the Bell-Loft, and 20 from thence to the Bell-Loft, from which it is a great Height to the highest Leads, each Step being about nine Inches high.

the largest Tenor of which was 59 Cwt. This great Bell was usually tolled at Funerals; *Toby Matthews*, Archbishop, was the first it went for on that Occasion.

In the Year 1466 there was then delivered into the Hands of *Thomas Innocent*, Bell-Founder, by *John Knapton*, Under-Treasurer, for the founding of four Bells, certain Metals, all particularly named in the Record; which also shews the Weight of each Bell.

In the Year 1657 the eleventh, or largest Bell but one, was broke and new cast; the fourth Bell, being likewise untuneable, was broke and melted down; and, to add Metal to these, the biggest Bell of three belonging to the demolished Church of *St. Nicholas, extra Walmgate*, was given. Towards the Charge of this, and to make the Chimes go on all the Bells, the Lord Mayor and Commonalty gave 130*l.* from the Chamber.

Anno 1733 the Frames of all these Bells were renewed, and they re-hung in a Manner much more commodious for ringing than before: Towards the Expence of which a Set of publick-spirited Citizens, great Admirers of this Kind of Musick and Exercise, contributed 20*l.* They also, at their own Expence, built a new Floor, 21 Feet higher than the old one, for their greater Convenience in ringing the Bells. This Diversion has been long in great Vogue in *England*, though it is remarkable that it is not practised out of our King's Dominions any where else in the World.

In the Year 1752 the old Clock, which was rendered useless by Age, and whose very large *Gothick* Case covered the Wall betwixt the South Door and the Chapel for early Prayers, and blocked up one of the Windows, was removed; instead of which an elegant and excellent Clock was put up, made by that celebrated Artist *Mr. Henry Hindley*, of this City, at the Expence of near 300*l.* and the Chimes, (which before that, at set Hours, used to play various Tunes) by this Alteration were taken away.—As the Minster Clock is that by which the Inhabitants of the City chiefly regulate their Hours, they were considerable Contributors towards the Expence of this Work.

In the Year 1765 the twelve Bells were taken down, not being quite tuneable, by the present Dean, *Dr. John Fountayne*; the five Trebles of which were exchanged for the three Bells in *St. Michael's, Spurriergate*, in which Church they now hang. They were replaced the same

Year

Year by a Set of ten new Bells*, cast by Mess. *Lester* and *Pack* of *London*, (the same Weight and Dimensions of those in *Bow-Church*, *London*) and are allowed to be as complete a Set as any in the Kingdom.

The principal Benefactor to the re-building this South Steeple has his Name on the Stone-Work, in large Letters, on the West Side, thus:

Bir==ming==ham.

John Birmingham was Treasurer of this Church about the Year 1432, and was, no Doubt, a great Promoter of the Work. Besides, by his Will, proved May 28, 1457, he left, among other Legacies, 50*l.* to the further Reparation of the Fabrick.

Intaking a View of the South Side of the Church, we first observe six tall Pinnacles, which have been raised as well for Buttresses to the upper Building of the Nave, as Ornaments; though

* The first of which weighs 8 C. 3 qrs. 7 lb. and its Diameter is 2 Feet 8 Inches 1-4th.

The second, 9 C. 1 qr. 5 lb. its Diameter 2 Feet 9 Inches 3-8ths.

The third, 10 C. 1 qr. 22 lb. its Diameter 3 Feet.

The fourth, 12 C. 2 qrs. 21 lb. its Diameter 3 Feet 2 Inches 3-4ths.

The fifth, 13 C. 2 qrs. 22 lb. its Diameter 3 Feet 5 Inches.

The sixth, 16 C. 4 lb. its Diameter 3 Feet 7 Inches 3-4ths.

The seventh, 21 C. 23 lb. its Diameter 4 Feet 1-8th of an Inch.

The eighth, 26 C. 13 lb. its Diameter 4 Feet 3 Inches 1-8th.

The ninth, 33 C. 2 qrs. 16 lb. its Diameter 4 Feet 9 Inches 1-8th.

The tenth, 53 C. 25 lb. its Diameter 5 Feet 5 Inches.

On N^o. 1, 2, 3, and 4 there are no other Inscriptions than the Founders Names, *Lester* and *Pack*.

On the 5th, *Music is Medicine to the Mind.*

On the 6th, *Our Voices shall, with joyful Sound,
Make Hills and Vallies echo round.*

On the 7th, *In Wedlock Bands
All ye who join with Heart and Hands,
Your Hearts unite;
So shall our tuneful Tongues combine to laud
The nuptial Rite.*

On the 8th, *Ye Ringers all, that prize your Health and Happiness,
Be sober, merry, wise, and you'll the same poss^{ss}.*

On the 9th, *To Honour both of God and King
Our Voices shall in Concert ring.*

On the 10th, *J. FOUNTAYNE, Dean.*

W. COWPER,

W. BERDMORE,

W. CAYLEY,

W. MASON,

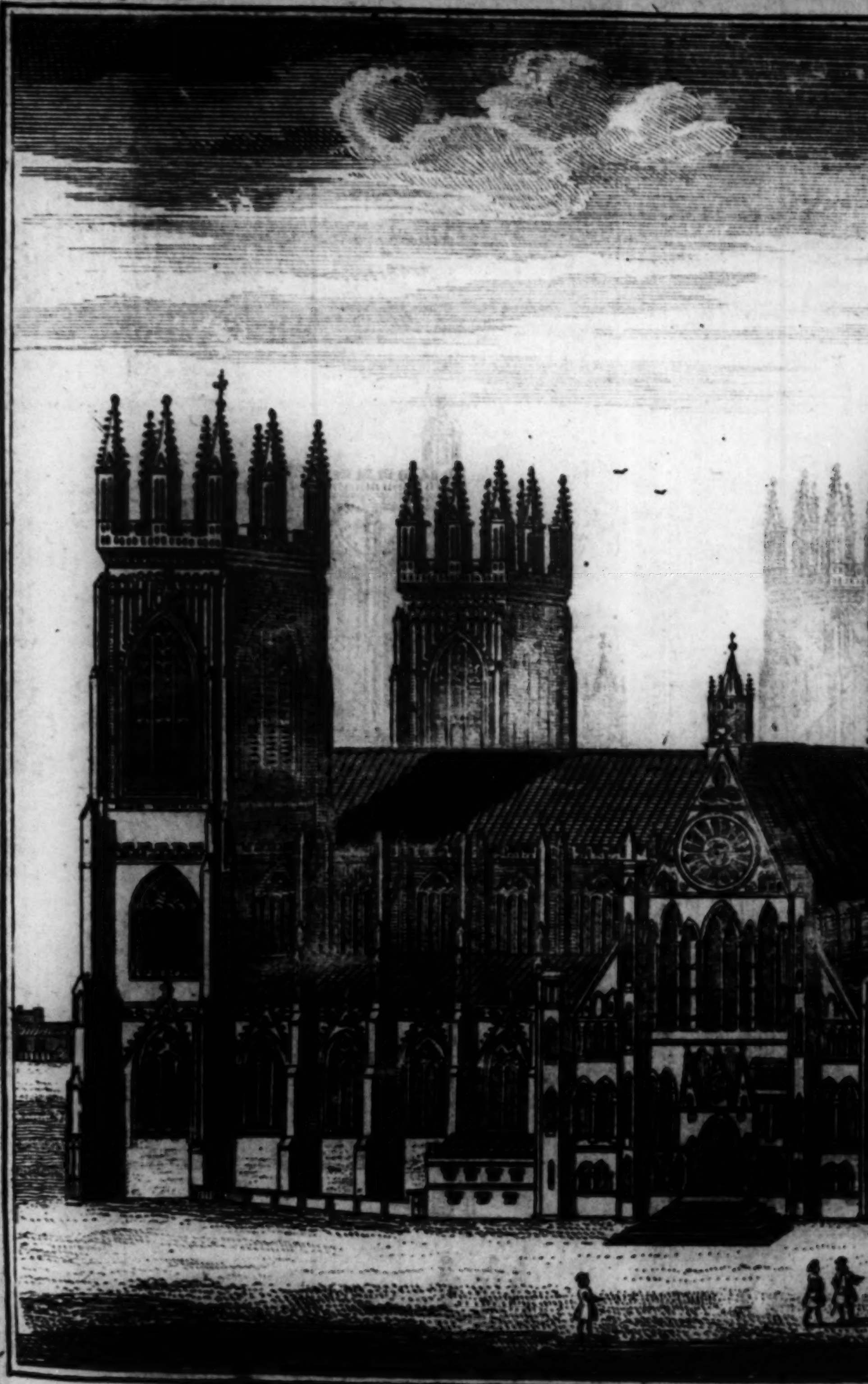
} *Residentaries.*

though now all the Arches which joined them are taken away, we suppose, not being thought of any Service. Towards the Top of each of these Pinnacles is a Cell for an Image, which, by great Luck, are yet standing in them. The four to the West we take to be the Representations of the four Evangelists; the next, *Christ* with the Paschal Lamb; the last, an Archbishop, probably, from his juvenile Look, the peculiar Saint of this Church, *St. William*.

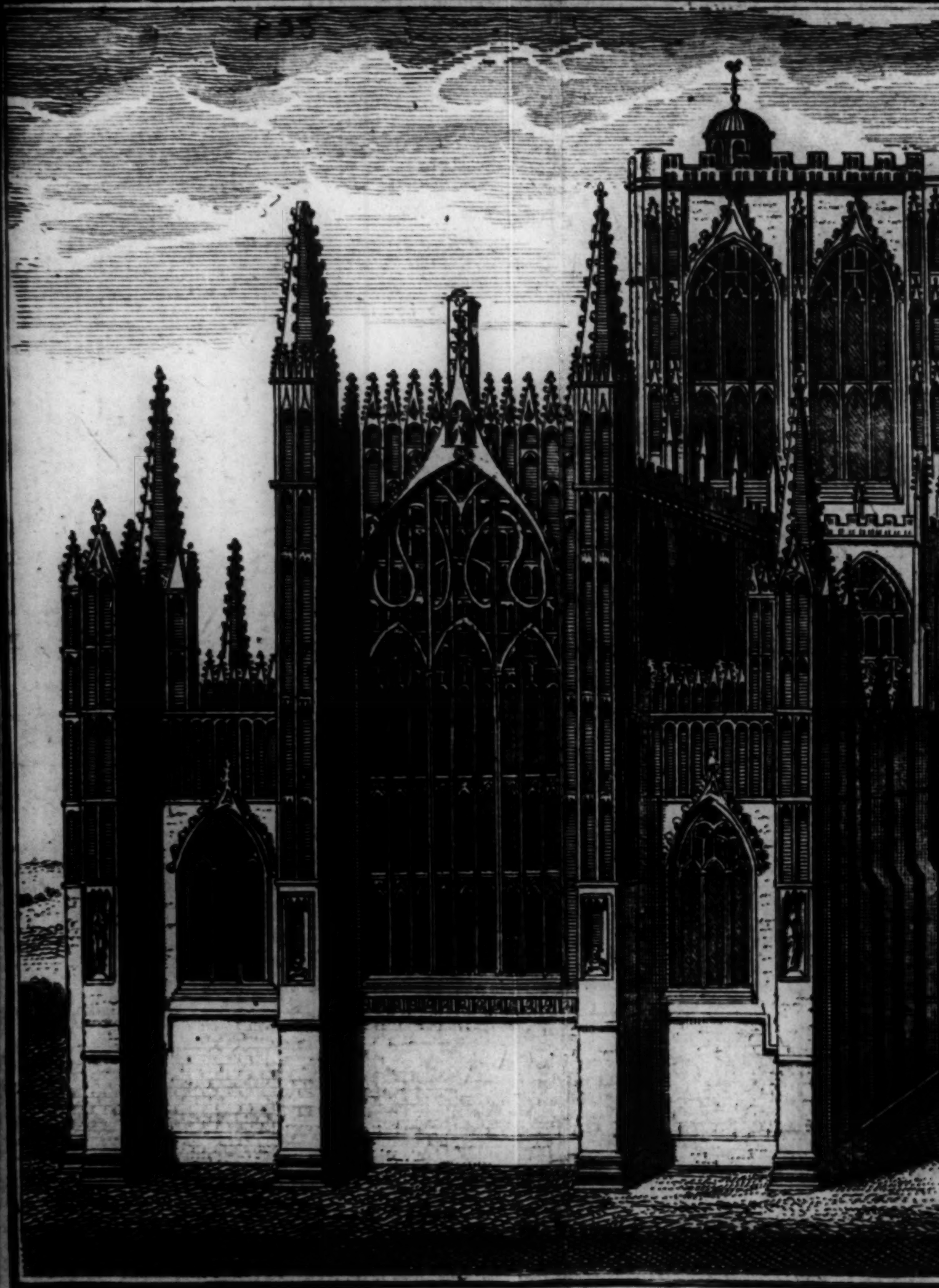
The South Entrance is ascended to by several Courses of Steps; and Tradition assures us there was once as great an Ascent to the West Door. If so, the Ground has been much raised at that End, the Soil being now level with the Pavement of the Church. However, this might happen from the vast Quantity of Chippings of Stone, which not only served to level this Part, but also was used to raise the Foundation of all the Houses on that Side, as the Ground, when dug into, sufficiently testifies, it being near two Yards deep before you can come at the natural Soil. Over this Entrance formerly hung the Bell for calling to Prayers, but in the Time of Dean *Finch* it was removed to the Top of the Lanthorn Steeple. A little spiral Turret, called the *Fiddler's Turret*, from an Image of a Fiddler on the Top of it, was taken many Years ago from another Part of the Building, and placed on the Summit of this End, which has added much to its Decoration. Over the Doors, by the Care of the same Dean, was also placed a handsome Dial, both horary and solar, below which two Images used to strike the Quarters on two small Bells 'till the Chimes were taken down, and the new Clock put up.

After the Reformation some avaricious Dean leased out the Ground for some Space on each Side the Steps for building Houses and Shops on. These were standing, just as they are represented in *Hollar's* Draught of this Part of the Church in the *Monasticon*, and were of great Discredit as well as Annoyance, to the Fabrick; till the worthy Dean *Gale*, amongst other particular Benefactions, suffered the Leases to run out, pulled down the Houses, and cleaned this Part of the Church from the Scurff it had contracted by the Smoke proceeding from these Dwellings.

Eastward you take a View of Archbishop *Thoresby's* fine additional Building, being all the Choir-End of the Cathedral. It is easily discernible, by the Outside, that this Part is much newer, as well as of a nobler *Gothick* Taste, than









the West End. To the East, over the finest Window in the World, sits the said Archbishop, mitred and robed, in his Archiepiscopal Chair, having in his Left Hand the Representation of a Church, and seeming to point to this Window with his Right. At the Basis of this noble Light are thirteen Heads, placed on a Row in the Wall, from Angle to Angle: They are designed to represent the Heads of our Saviour and his twelve Apostles, himself in the Midst of them. At the South Corner is the Head of a King crowned, designed, no Doubt, for that magnanimous Prince *Edward III.* in whose Time this Structure was erected; and at the North a mitred Bishop projects, which can represent none likelier than the Founder. On each Side of this End of the Church stand also the Statues of *Percy* and *Vavasour*, armed, their Shields of Arms hanging by them. It is observed that *Percy* takes the Right Hand here, as *Vavasour* does at the West End; but the Reason of it is not known.

The Grand Tower, or *Lanbourn Steeple*, so called, we presume, from its Resemblance to that Luminary, is the next we must raise our Eyes to. It is a square Building, supported on the Inside by four large and massy Pillars of Stone, which make four Arches. This Tower is very lofty, yet Tradition assures it was meant to be carried much higher, by a Spire of Wood covered with Lead on the Top of it; but the Foundation was thought too weak for such a Superstructure. On the South-West Angle is now placed a Cupola for the Prayer-Bell to hang in; which Structure is really a Deformity, being of a different Order from the rest of the Church, and only taking up one Corner of the Square; however, by the Advantage of this Situation, the Silver Sound of this small Bell may be heard some Miles off the City. The Motto upon it alludes to its ringing early in the Morning for Prayers, viz. at Six o'Clock in Summer and Seven in Winter, in this Distich:

*Surge cito, propera, cunctos citat, excitat hora;
Cur dormis? Vigila, me resonante leva.* Cast in 1592.

Rise quickly, haste, 'tis Time to stir for all.
Why sleepest thou? Awake, when I do call.

In the Year 1666, by Order of the Duke of *Buckingham*, a Turret of Wood was erected, covered with Lead and glazed, on the Top of this Steeple. This was to put
Lights

Lights into upon Occasion, to serve as a Beacon to alarm the Country, in Case the *Hollanders* or *French*, with both which Powers we were then at War, should attempt to land on our Coasts.

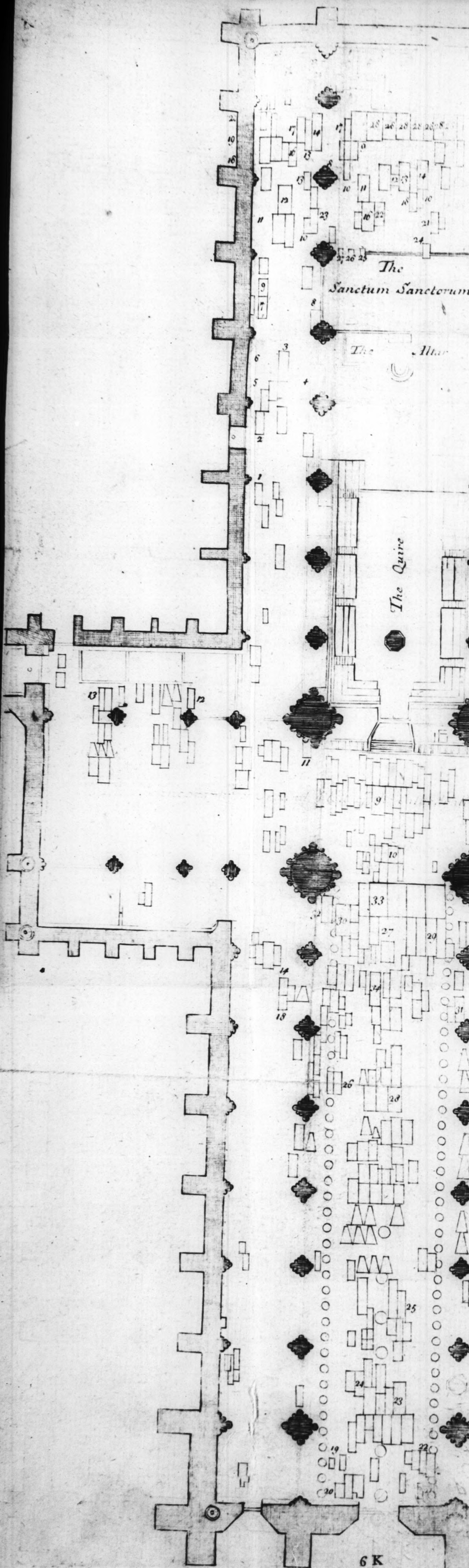
Thus we have given a short Description of the external Parts of this great Fabrick. We have but to add on this Subject, that, by the Care and Management of two late Governors and the present one, the Fabrick-Money has been so well applied to its proper Use, that at present the whole Structure has almost regained its primitive Lustre. Were but its lost Spires and Pinnacles restored, it would altogether appear so, and this Fabrick might yet bid Defiance to Time and Weather for many succeeding Generations.

At our Entrance into the Church, before we look upwards and dazzle our Eyes with the Loftiness and Spaciousness of the Building, it will be necessary first to cast them on the Ground: Here, in the old Pavement of this Church, were almost an innumerable Quantity of Grave-stones, many of which formerly shone like Embroidery, being enriched with the Images, &c. in Brass, of Bishops and other Ecclesiasticks, represented in their proper Habits, of which the Gravestone of Archdeacon *Dalby* was a shining Instance. These Stones had also monumental Inscriptions upon them, in order to carry down the Names and Qualities of the venerable Dead to the latest Posterity. But to see how all sublunary Things are subject to Change or Decay, what was thought the most durable by our Forefathers, for this Purpose, by an unaccountable Turn of Fate proved the very Occasion of Destruction by their Sons. Let no Man henceforth say, *Exegi Monumentum Ære perennius**, in the strict Sense of the Words: There is an Instance of the Loss of a fine Palace for the Lucre of the Lead upon it, and now this *Æris sacra Fames*† has robbed us of most of the antient monumental Inscriptions that were in the Church.

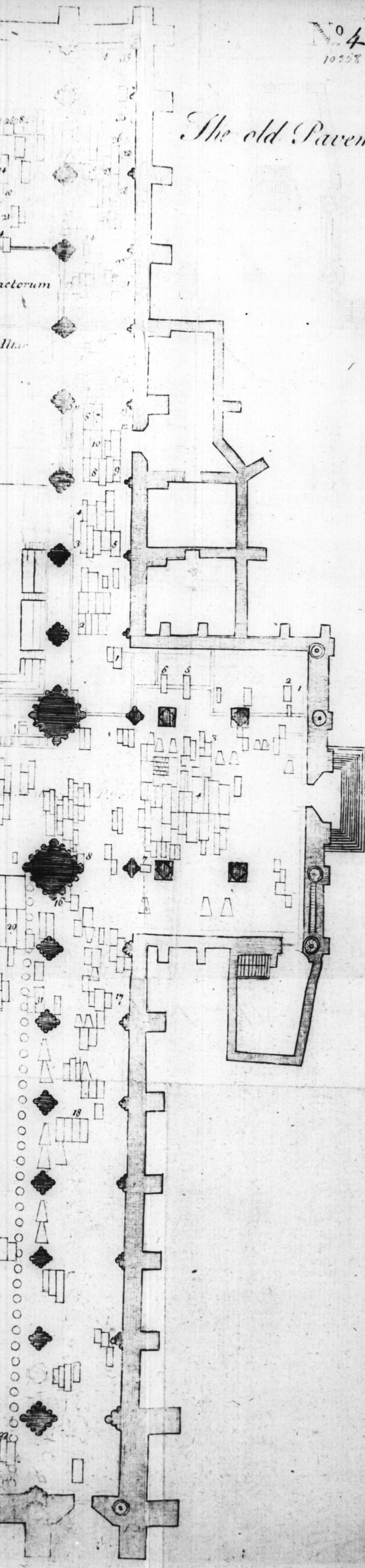
At the Reformation this hair-brain'd Zeal began to shew itself against painted Glass, Stone Statues, and Gravestones, many of which were defaced and utterly destroyed, along with other more valuable Monuments of

* I have raised a Monument more durable than Brass.

† The cursed Thirst of Brass.

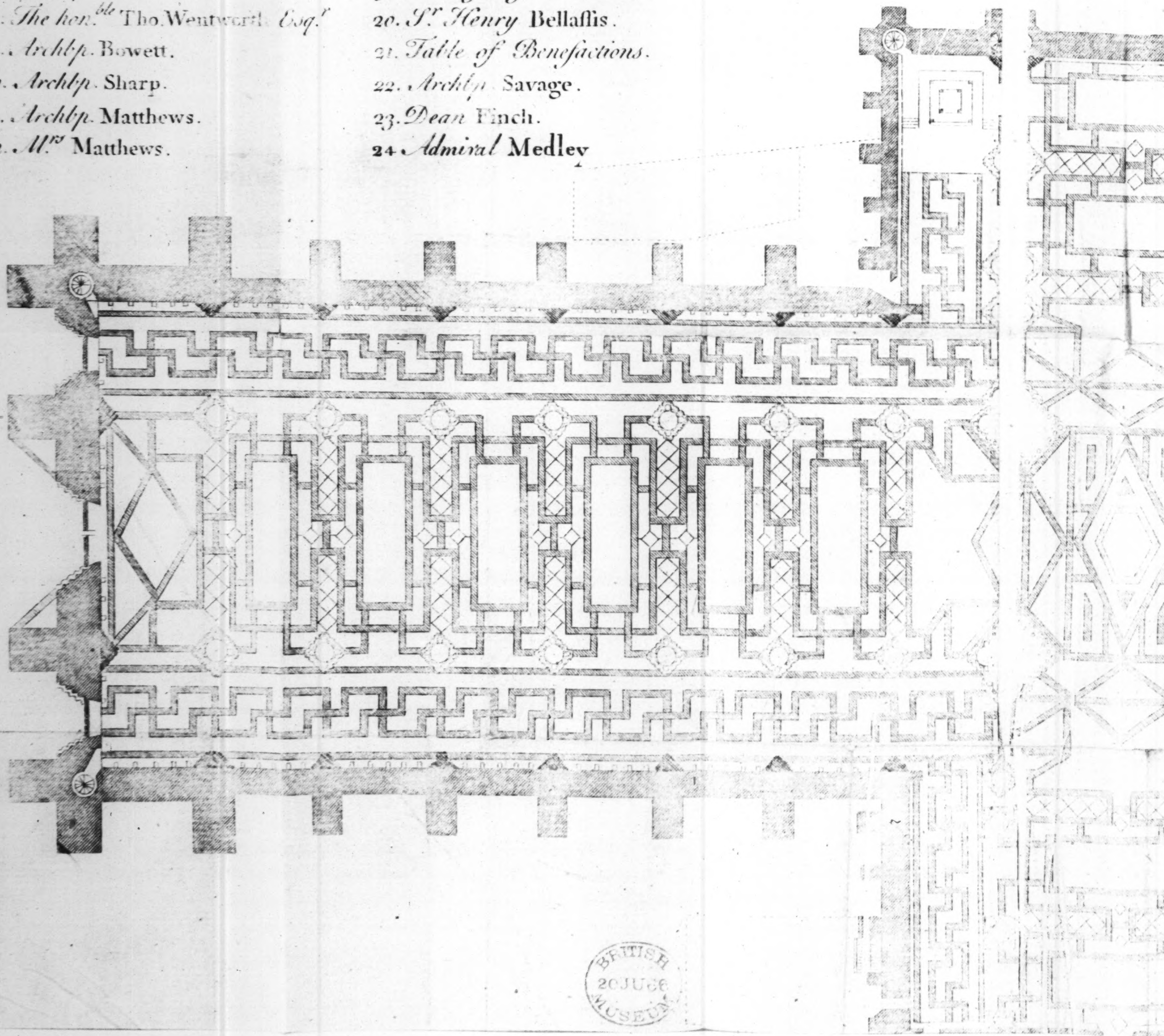


The old Pavement.

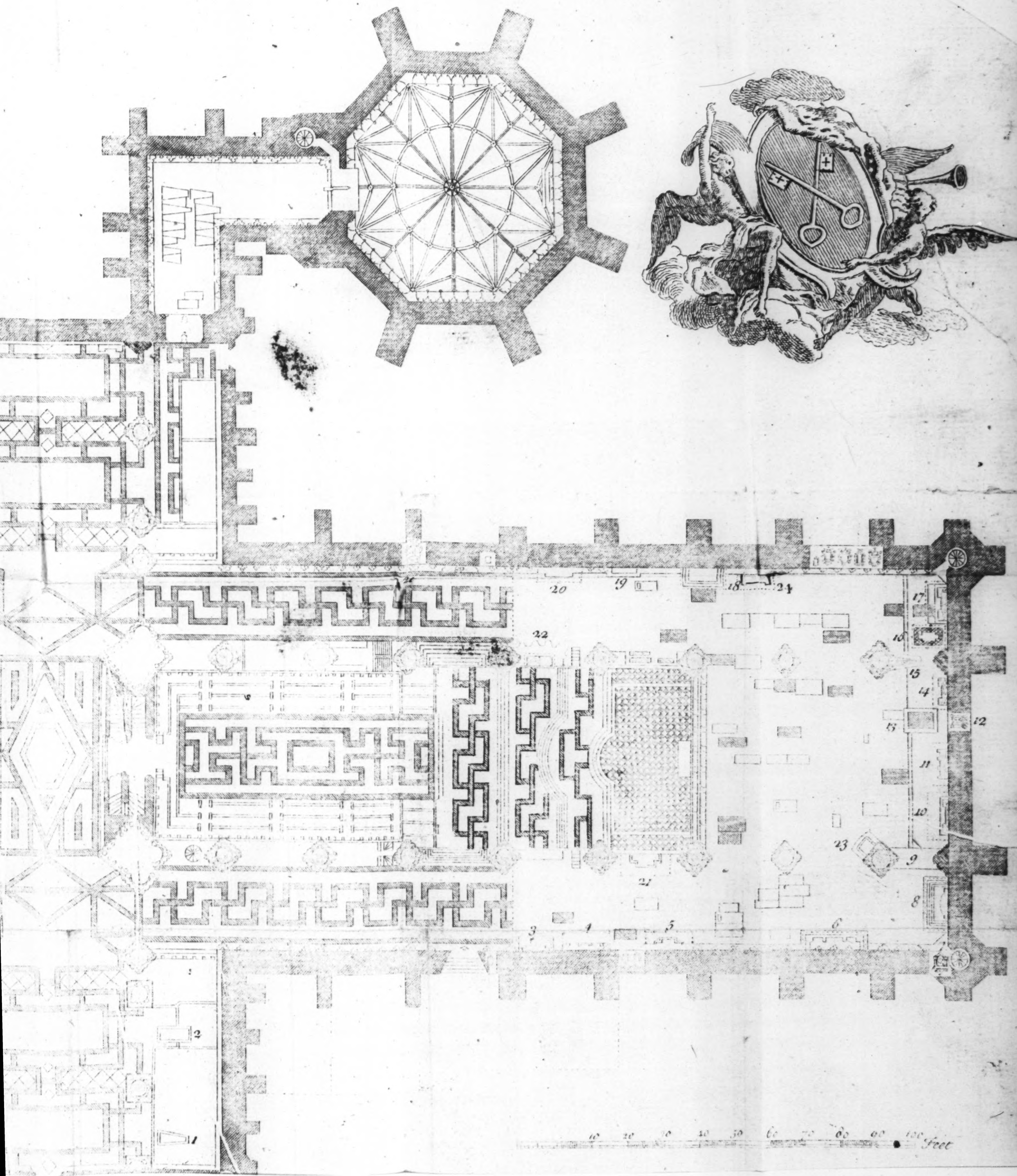


Tombs and Monuments.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. . Archbp. Sewal. | 13. . Archbp. Rotheram. |
| 2. . Archbp. Walter Grey. | 14. . Archbp. Frewen. |
| 3. . S ^r William Gee. | 15. . Archbp. Scrope. |
| 4. . Archbp. Hutten. | 16. . Countess of Cumberland. |
| 5. . Archbp. Lamplugh. | 17. . Archbp. Sterne. |
| 6. . The Earl of Strafford. | 18. . Lady Mary Fenwick. |
| 7. . Archbp. Pier's. | 19. . Commissary Swinburn. |
| 8. . The hon. ^{ble} Tho. Wentworth Esq ^r . | 20. . S ^r Henry Bellasis. |
| 9. . Archbp. Bowett. | 21. . Table of Benefactions. |
| 10. . Archbp. Sharp. | 22. . Archbp. Savage. |
| 11. . Archbp. Matthews. | 23. . Dean Finch. |
| 12. . M ^r Matthews. | 24. . Admiral Medley |



church of York, with the new Pavement.



of the Church, 'till Queen *Elizabeth* put a Stop to those most scandalous Doings by a Proclamation.

In our late Civil Wars, and during the Usurpation, our Zealots again began these Depredations on Gravelstones, and stripped and pillaged them to the minutest Piece of Metal. We know it is urged that their Hatred to Popery was so great, that they could not endure to see an *Orate pro Anima*, or even a Cross on a Monument without defacing of it. But it is plain that it was more the poor Greed of the Brass, than Zeal, which tempted these Miscreants to this Act; for there was no Gravelstone, which had an Inscription cut on itself, that was defaced by any Thing but Age throughout this whole Church.

In the old Pavement of the Church were a Number of Circles, which ranged from the West End up the Middle Isle, on each Side and in the Centre. They were about forty-four on a Side, about two Feet Distance from one another, and as much in Diameter. Those in the Midst were fewer in Number, larger, and exactly fronted the Entrance of the great West Door, that Circle nearest the Entrance in this Row being the largest of all. We take all these to have been drawn out for the Ecclesiasticks and Dignitaries of the Church to stand in, habited according to their proper Distinctions, to receive an Archbishop for Installation, or on any other solemn Occasion. The Dean and the other great Dignitaries, we presume, possessed the middle Space, whilst the Prebendaries, Vicars, Sacrists, Priests at Altars, &c. belonging to the Church, ranged on each Side; and all together, when clad in their proper Copes and Vestments, must have made a glorious Appearance: From whence, we take it, this Isle was called the *Processional Isle*.

There is now a new Pavement for the Body of the Church, which noble Design was begun by Subscription from the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry of the County; set on Foot and compleated in the Year 1736, by the Care and Management of Dr. *Osbaldeston*, then Dean; the Expence of which amounted to upwards of 2500*l*. The Plan was drawn by that eminent Painter and Architect, Mr. *Kent*, under the Direction of Lord *Burlington*. It is a Kind of *Mosaick Work*, thought properest for a *Gothick* Building, in which all the old Marble Gravelstones of the Church

Church are wrought up. The Stone was given by *St Edward Gascoigne*, of *Parlington*, Bart. from his Quarry at *Huddleston*; by which generous Act the antient Name of *Gascoigne* should, in the List of Benefactions, follow those of *Percy* and *Vavasour*. The whole Pavement is laid on Brick set Edgeways, the Interstices filled up with dry Materials, to prevent the Damp from affecting of it.

To give the Reader a just Idea of the new and old Pavements of the Church, we refer to the Plans; the old Draught was taken by *Mr. Torre*. The Figures, Letters, &c. refer to the most remarkable Gravestones which were in the Church; and this Plate must be allowed to be a great Curiosity, since the whole, except in the Choir-End, is now quite taken up and erased.

The Chantries and Altars dedicated to particular Saints, which were dispersed in several Places of the Church, come next to be considered. It is difficult, at this Day, to assign any of the respective Situations; and as impossible in a great many of them, as it is now, to find out the Lands the Chantries were originally endowed with. It appears by a Catalogue of all the Chantries within this Cathedral, as they were certified into the Court of Augmentations, *Anno 37, Henry VIII.* that there were above forty Altars erected in different Parts of it. What Regard ought to be paid to the Piety of the Founders of them, we shall not say; but it is certain they must have been a great Disfigurement to the Beauty of the Church whilst they were up, yet, when taken down, it is Pity the Lands, &c. assigned for the Maintenance of the Chantry Priests, the Rents of which would now amount to a very considerable Value, was not given to the Support of the Fabrick: But they were too good Morsels to escape swallowing in that Age.

In *Mr. Dodsworth's* Collections, printed in *Steven's* additional Volumes to the *Monasticon*, is a Catalogue of these Chantries and their several Founders, with their yearly Value: But this is not near so particular an Account of them as may be met with in *Mr. Torre's* Manuscripts, who has extracted from the Registers all the original Endowments, and at the same Time has given close Lists of the Parsons attending at each Altar. The whole would make a Volume of itself, and is therefore too copious for our Design; we shall therefore only give the Reader a Catalogue

of the Names and yearly Valuations of them, from Mr. Dodsworth, as follows:

| | | <i>l.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|-----|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. | The Chantry at the Altar of <i>Holy Innocents, per Annum</i> } | 5 | 13 | 4 |
| 2. | Ditto of a different Foundation — | 5 | 13 | 4 |
| 3. | Another at the same Altar — | 3 | 6 | 8 |
| 4. | A Chantry at the Altar of <i>St. Saviour</i> , in the Loft on the South Side of the Church } | 16 | 16 | 10 |
| 5. | Ditto of <i>St. Friswith</i> , on the same Side | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| 6. | Ditto at the Altar of <i>St. Cuthbert</i> — | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| 7. | } Two Ditto at the Altar of <i>All'allows</i> | 36 | 8 | 0 |
| 8. | | | | |
| 9. | Ditto of <i>St. Mary Magdalene</i> — | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| 10. | Ditto of <i>St. Saviour</i> and <i>St. Anne</i> — | 10 | 7 | 4 |
| 11. | Ditto of <i>St. John</i> the Evangelist — | 6 | 13 | 4 |
| 12. | Ditto of <i>St. Agatha, Scolace, and Lucia</i> | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| 13. | Ditto of <i>St. Anne</i> and <i>St. Anthony</i> — | 6 | 13 | 4 |
| 14. | Ditto of <i>St. Laurence</i> — | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| 15. | Ditto of <i>St. William</i> — | 8 | 7 | 6 |
| 16. | Ditto of <i>St. Nicholas</i> — | 2 | 13 | 4 |
| 17. | Ditto of <i>St. Thomas</i> the Apostle — | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| 18. | Ditto of <i>St. Michael</i> — | 10 | 13 | 4 |
| 19. | Ditto of <i>St. Christopher</i> — | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 20. | Ditto of our Lady — | 8 | 19 | 0 |
| 21. | Ditto — | 5 | 8 | 0 |
| 22. | Ditto of <i>St. Andrew</i> — | 4 | 13 | 4 |
| 23. | Ditto of <i>St. Wilfrid</i> — | 6 | 13 | 4 |
| 24. | Ditto of <i>Jesus</i> and our Lady — | 6 | 13 | 4 |
| 25. | } Two Ditto at the Altar of <i>St. Stephen</i> | 13 | 6 | 0 |
| 26. | | | | |
| 27. | } Two Ditto at the Altar of <i>Holy Cross</i> | 6 | 13 | 4 |
| 28. | | | | |
| 29. | } Two Ditto at the Altar of <i>St. Agatha</i> | 4 | 8 | 2 |
| 30. | | | | |
| 31. | One more Ditto to the Altar of <i>St. Laurence</i> } | 3 | 6 | 8 |
| 32. | Ditto at the Altar of <i>St. James</i> Minor | 3 | 6 | 8 |
| 33. | Ditto at the Altar of <i>St. Pauline</i> and <i>Cedda</i> | 3 | 6 | 8 |
| 34. | Ditto of <i>St. Gregory</i> — | 3 | 6 | 8 |
| 35. | Ditto of <i>St. Edmund</i> , King and Martyr | 3 | 6 | 8 |
| | D | 36. | The | |

| | <i>l.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 36. The Chantry at the Altar of St. John } the Evangelist | 4 | 13 | 0 |
| 37. Ditto at the Altar of St. John of Beverley | 3 | 6 | 8 |
| 38. One more Ditto at the Altar of Innocents | 3 | 6 | 8 |
| 39. Another Ditto at the Altar of St. Nicholas | 3 | 13 | 0 |
| 40. Ditto at the Altar of St. Blaize — | 3 | 18 | 4 |
| 41. One more there of another Foundation | 3 | 6 | 8 |
| 42. Ditto at the Altar of Holy Trinity and } Cross | 5 | 13 | 4 |
| 43. A second Ditto at the Altar of St. Gregory | 3 | 6 | 8 |
| 44. A Chantry at the Altar of Thomas à } Becket | 4 | 2 | 8 |

These are all the Chantries which Mr. *Dodsworth* gives from the Authority abovesaid; but Mr. *Tarre* accounts for more than threescore, besides forty-six *Obits*, though probably some of their Stipends had failed before the Dissolution. By a Statute which was ordained in the Year 1291, by the Dean and Chapter of *York*, these Regulations were made:

“ That those who are called *Parsons* within the Church,
 “ who at least have an Altar, or others that hold Altars, do
 “ present their Letters obligatory, which bind them to
 “ perform the Offices of the Dead to the Dean and Chap-
 “ ter, to be registered in a Book, *in perpetuam Rei Memo-*
 “ *riam.*

“ That on *Martinmas-Day* every Year they do, though
 “ not required, offer themselves to make Oath, that, to
 “ the best of their Abilities, they have fulfilled the Will
 “ of the Dead, for whom they were deputed to celebrate
 “ according to the Contents of their Writings; and in
 “ Case they have failed, in any Respect, faithfully to
 “ discharge their Duties within the Compass of that
 “ Time, that they then make their humble Confessions to
 “ the Dean and Chapter, from whom they are to receive
 “ their Penances according to their Defaults.

“ That all who celebrate at any Altar within the
 “ Church shall be present at Mattins, Masses, and other
 “ Hours, on the Feast of nine Lectons and other grand
 “ Festivals.

“ That the Altars whereat they do honestly serve be
 “ duly provided with Vestments, Ornaments, Lights,
 “ and other Appurtenances.

Ornaments

Ornaments belonging to Altars were,

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| One Missale. | Six <i>Pallas</i> for the Altar. |
| One Chalice of Silver. | Three <i>Corporals</i> of Cloth. |
| Two Silver Phials. | Three Cases of Silk for the |
| One Vestment for double | <i>Corporals</i> . |
| Festivals, of Sattin em- | Three Frontals for the Al- |
| broidered. | tar. |
| One Vestment for <i>Sundays</i> | One <i>Towel</i> to wipe the |
| and other lesser Festivals, | Priests Hands. |
| of <i>Indian Camake</i> . | One <i>Flinders</i> Chest to put |
| One or two Vestments of a | the Vestments in. |
| Stuff called <i>Bordealisan-</i> | One <i>Arwareolum</i> of Wood. |
| <i>dre</i> , for Week-Days. | One Box for the Bread. |

We shall conclude this Head with a short Account concerning the Masses that were celebrated at these Altars, as is expressed in one of their Endowments, *viz.*

“That amongst other Suffrages of Mankind’s Salvation
“and Restoration, the Celebration of Masses, in which
“God the Son offered himself a Victim to God the Fa-
“ther for the Health of the Living and the Quiet of the
“Dead; and, before other Things, on the Day of Atone-
“ment, they counted it most meritorious chiefly to pro-
“secute those Things with respect to the Multiplicity of
“Masses, and the Increase of Divine Worship.”

Most of the Chantries before-mentioned were placed in Chapels in divers Parts of the Church; several of which ranged from the Chapter-House Door to the North Isle of the Choir, and from the South Isle to the Clock. About the Wood-Work of the former Mr. *Dodsworth*, in his Time, read the following Inscription:

Orate pro Anima Magistri Johannis Rainald, nuper Archidiaconi ac Prebendarii Prebendæ de Stillington, in Eccle. Cath. Eborum, qui obiit in Vigilia Natalis Anno Dom. Millesimo quingentesimo-sexto, cujus Sumptibus et Expensis et de ejus Voluntate et Mandato hoc Opus factum est Anno Dom. Millesimo quingentesimo-septimo, et Anno Regni Regis Henrici Septimi vicesimo-tertio.

And near the Clock-House was this engraven in Wood:

*Orate pro Anima Magistri Johannis Rainald
Archiepiscopi Capellani et Cancellarii Canonici in hac Alma
Ecclesia Metropol. et Prebendarii Prebendæ de Stillington in*

*eadem Ecclesia, Archidiaconi Clevelandiæ, qui
in Ætate septagesima-quatuor Annorum in Vigilia Natalis
Dom. nostri Jesu Christi, circiter Horam quintam post Meri-
diem, Anno Dom. Millesimo quingentesimo-jexto, et Regni Re-
gis illustrissimi Henrici Septimi vicesimo-tertio, cujus Bonis,
Ec. ejus Executores Johannes Chapman et Georgius Evers
Notarii Publici, et Willielmus Eure, hoc Opus Ligneum
ad quatuor Altarea Public. Fabric. cætera desunt.*

The most remarkable of these Chapels were three at the East End of the Church; that of St. Stephen's to the North, *All-Saints* to the South, and betwixt them was the famous Chapel of St. Mary, made by Archbishop *Thoresby*; which last, says *Stubbs*, that Prelate, *as a true Respector of the Virgin-Mother of God, adorned with wonderful Sculpture and Painting.* At the Reformation this Chapel, without any Regard to the Founder of this Part of the Cathedral, was torn in Pieces and destroyed. Our Northern Antiquary, the late Mr. *Thoresby*, got a large Piece of the Carved-Work, which he says was preserved by somebody in a neighbouring House to the Church, being inclosed betwixt two Walls. This had a Place in his *Museum* as a great Curiosity, both in regard of the Excellency of the Sculpture, and the Respect he paid to the Memory of the Archbishop his Ancestor. His Regret for the Destruction of this curious Chapel, makes him break out in the Words of the *Psalmist*, *A man was famous according as he had lifted up Axes upon the thick Tree; but now they break down the Carved-Work thereof with Axes and Hammers.*

The Wood-Work about all these Chapels in the Choir was taken down by Order of the two last Governors of the Church, the Deans *Finch* and *Osbaldston*, by which this End of the Choir is now quite laid open: But the Chapels in the Cross-Isle are most of them made use of for Vestries for the Dean and Residentiaries: That next the Clock has, in Memory of Man, been used for Six o'Clock Prayers.

In the Year 1753 the two Chapels next the Clock were fitted up a-new for early Prayers, after a Disuse of half a Century, and are done in a very decent and convenient Manner. In one of these Chapels, *viz.* that nearest the Clock, the Dean and Chapter's Court is likewise held.

The

The *Service-Choir*, or that Part of the Church which only serves for Divine Worship at present, is separated from the rest of the Church by a thick Partition-Wall; the Front whereof is adorned with various Mouldings of curious Workmanship in Stone; amongst which is a Row of the Effigies of our Kings from the Conquest to *Henry VI.** The Image of this last Monarch was certainly taken down, in Compliment to his Enemy and Successor *Edward IV.* by the Archbishop's Orders then in Being; for the common People bore so high a Veneration for the Memory of this sanctified King, that they began to pay Adoration to his Statue. The Cell remained empty 'till the Reign of King *James I.* at whose first coming to this City the Dean and Chapter thought fit to fill up the Vacancy with his Figure. It is observable that his Name is put underneath, *Jacobus primus, Rex Ang.* we suppose in Distinction to the sixth of *Scotland*; for it was improper for them to style him first of *England* otherwise.

In the Midst of this Screen is placed the Door into the Choir; which, together with the Passage, is curiously wrought with pretty Mouldings and Carvings. On the Centre of the Stone Roof is a very neat Piece of Imagery of the Virgin, with her Arms across her Breast, and adored by three little Angels. The Door itself was formerly Wood-Work, but of late Years a handsome Iron one was given, painted and gilded, by Mrs. *Mary Wandesford*. The two Side-Isles have now each of them a handsome Door of Iron-Work. These were placed here by the Care, or at the sole Charge, of the late Dean *Finch*, as his Crest upon them testifies.

The Organ is now placed over the Choir Door, where it antiently stood; but was removed thence by Order of King *Charles I.* and placed opposite to the Bishop's Throne;

D 3

his

* Their Names are,

| On the North Side of the Door. | On the South Side of the Door. |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| I. <i>Will. Cong.</i> reg. An. 21. | VIII. <i>Hen. Tertius</i> reg. 56. |
| II. <i>Will. Rufus</i> reg. 14. | IX. <i>Edward. Primus</i> reg. 35. |
| III. <i>H n. Primus</i> reg. 33. | X. <i>Edward. Sec'dus</i> reg. 20. |
| IV. <i>Steph.</i> reg. 19. | XI. <i>Edward. Tertius</i> reg. 52. |
| V. <i>Hen Sec'dus</i> reg. 35. | XII. <i>Rich. Sec'dus</i> reg. 22. |
| VI. <i>Rich. Primus</i> reg. 9. | XIII. <i>Hen Quartus</i> reg. 14. |
| VII. <i>Job's</i> reg. 18. | XIV. <i>Hen Quintus</i> reg. 10. |
| | XV. <i>Jacob. Primus</i> reg. 22. |

his Majesty giving for Reason, that it spoiled the best Prospect in the World of the fine East Window from the Body of the Church, which it certainly does. It was brought back in the Year 1688. Archbishop *Lamplugh* and the then Earl of *Sirafford* contributed to the Charge of it, as appears by their Arms on the Wood-Work.

Since we have mentioned the Reason of the first Removal of the Organ, it will not be improper to add, from Mr. *Torre*, what the King bestowed upon the Church towards the Charge of it, and purchasing a new Instrument, &c. by which, and other Beneficences to the Fabrick, that excellent Monarch has justly a Place in the Table of Benefactions.

It appears upon our Records that, on the 26th of *July*, 1632. in his Majesty's High Commission Court, before his Ecclesiastical Commissioners within the Province of *York*, there was imposed a Fine of 1000*l.* upon *Edward Paylor*, of *Thoraldby*, Esq; for the Crime of Incest by him committed with *Elizabeth Bulmer*, Wife of *Francis Bulmer*, the said *Edward Paylor*'s Sister's Daughter, to be paid by him to the King's Use.

Therefore King *Charles I.* by his Order, dated *Westminster*, Nov. 28, 8 Reg. and directed to the Treasurer, Chancellor, and Barons of the Exchequer, signifies that he had granted the said Fine of 1000*l.* to the Dean and Residentiaries of the Cathedral Church of *York*,

1. For repairing the Ruins of their Church.
2. For setting up a new Organ.
3. For furnishing and ordering the Altar.
4. For enabling them to maintain a Library-Keeper.

And on *March 22*, 1632, Articles of Agreement were made between Dean *Scot* and other Canons Residentiary of the Church on the one Part, and *Robert Dillum*, Blacksmith, of *London*, on the other, touching the making a great Organ for the Church for 297*l.* &c.

Ann 1634, *John Rawson*, Chamberlain of the Church, accounted for the laying out the said Fine of 1000*l.* about the Organ, and other Disbursements, &c. It is Pity the Money would not reach to the settling the last Article of the King's Bequest.

We must not omit that the Organ has lately been much improved; and that, in the Year 1754, the fronts of the
Stalls

Stalls at the West End of the Choir have been raised and decorated in a Taste conformable to the Elegancy of this Building.

The Service-Choir is still adorned with its antient Wood-Work, carved and set up with Clusters of knotted Pinnacles of different Heights; in which are a great Number of small Cells, which have had Images of Wood in them for greater Decoration. Under these are the Stalls for the Canons, &c. beginning with the Dean's Stall on the Right, and the Precentor's on the Left Hand*, each Stall being assigned to a particular Dignitary by a written Label over it. The four Seats next the Pulpit are now possessed by the four Archdeacons of the Diocese, though formerly the Lord Mayor and Aldermen

* The Form of them is thus:

South Side of the Choir Door.

1. Decanus.
2. Cancellarius.
3. Succentor Canonicorum.
4. Langtoffe.
5. Weighston.
6. Stillington.
7. Bale.
8. South-Newbald.
9. Barneby.
10. Applethorp.
11. Newthorp.
12. Holme.
13. Husbwasites.
14. Bilton.
15. Wetwang.
16. Wistow.
17. Knaresbrough.
18. Fridaythorp.
19. Bugthorp.
20. Laughton.

There are 13 Stalls more to the Archbishop's Throne; the next to which, excepting one, is the Place for the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor; and the rest, for the Worshipful the Aldermen, &c.

Six of these Prebends are altered and dissolved in the following Manner: Bramham ceased in 1540; Driffild, annexed to the Precentorship, 1485; Laughton, united to the Chancellorship the same Year; Massam was dissolved in 1546; Newthorp and Wistow, being joined to the Treasurership about the Year 1238, fell with it upon the Dissolution of that Office.

On the North Side.

1. Precentor.
2. Subdecamus.
3. Cancellarius Ebor.
4. Strensall.
5. North-Newbald.
6. Riccal.
7. Dunnington.
8. Warball.
9. Givendale.
10. Ampleforth.
11. Bramham.
12. Driffild.
13. Bateman.
14. Grindall.
15. Tockington.
16. Massam.
17. Fenton.
18. Uffkirk.
19. Wilton.
20. Osballdwike.

There are eight Stalls more to those of the

Archdeacon of Nottingham.

Archdeacon of Cleveland.

Archdeacon of the East-Riding.

Archdeacon of York.

The Stall next to the Pulpit.

dermen sat on that Side. Some Years ago there arose a Dispute betwixt the Church and City about the Right of these Seats; but it was finally determined by Judge *Jeffrys*, Anno 1684, that the Archdeacons should possess them; whereupon his Lordship and his Brethren have ever since sat on the opposite Side. Over the Stall of the preaching Dignitary for the Day is always a moveable Table with this Title, *Ordo perpetuus pro Conscionibus, &c.* The Order for the Preachers in this Church was first begun by Archbishop *Grindall*, and constantly observed till the Year 1685, when Archbishop *Dolben* made a new Regulation, which was ratified by the Dean and Chapter; the rest of the Seats for Vicars, Choiristers, &c. are as usual in other Cathedrals. The late Dean *Osbaldeston* caused Doors to be put to the Passages of the uppermost Stalls, in order to keep those Seats, which used to be crouded with Mob, for the Dignitaries, Gentlemen, and better Sort of Citizens, who attend Divine Service.

The Eagle of Brass, from which the Lessons are read, bears this Inscription:

THO. CRACROFT, S. T. P.

Aquilam hanc, ex Ære conflatum

In Usum et Ornatum

CATHEDRALIS TEMPLE EBOR.

Divo PETRO sacri

(Contulit

MDC LXXXVI.

[*Thomas Cracroft*, D. D. gave this Brazen Eagle for the Use and Ornament of the Cathedral Church of *York*, sacred to *St. Peter*, 1686.]

The *Cathedra*, or Throne for the Archbishop, is situated at the End of the Prebendal Stalls on the South Side. It was a plain Piece of Oak Wainscot, no ways suitable to the Dignity of the Primate. Archbishop *Lamplugh* intended, if he had lived, to have erected a new one, a Draught of a then noble Design being taken for it.

The Pulpit used to be brought, on preaching Days, to the first Ascent betwixt the Ladies Pews; but it being judged by the late Dean *Finch* that the Preacher's Voice, for Want of Repercussion of Sound, was lost in the Vaults of the Church, he ordered the old Pulpit, which had been long disused, to be placed where it now stands; but in the Year 1740 the old Throne and the Pulpit were

were both taken down, and in their Stead are placed two others of *Gothick* Workmanship, and very suitable to the rest of the Wood-Work in the Choir. At the same Time the Ladies' Pews, by Order of the late Dean *Osbaldeston*, were rebuilt, and in 1741 all the Doors were new lined, and finished in the same Taste, conformable to the other Parts of the Building, from a Plan drawn by Mr. *Kent*.

The Ascent from the Body of the Church, through the Choir to the Altar, is by a Gradation of Fifteen Steps. The Altar received a considerable Improvement, as to its Situation, in the Year 1726, and the whole Church in its Beauty, by taking away a large Wooden Screen, which almost obstructed the View of the East Window. This Screen was handsomely painted and gilt, and had a Door at each End, which opened into a Place behind the Altar, where antiently the Archbishops used to robe themselves at the Time of their Inthronizations, and thence proceeded to the High Altar, where they were invested with the Pall. On the Top of this curious Screen was a Gallery for Musick, as is usual in Popish Churches for the Celebration of High Mass. At the taking away of this, the Altar was carried back one Arch, to a Stone Screen behind it of excellent *Gothick* Architecture, which now not only shews a Beauty in itself, that was hid before, but also opens a View of one of the noblest Lights in the World. This Work was done by Order of the late Dean *Finch*.

Antiently there were two Altars, one on each Side the High Altar; that on the North Side dedicated to St. *Stephen*, the opposite to the blessed Virgin. Concerning the Great or High Altar, we find the following Account relating to the Celebration of it.

In the Year 1159 Pope *Alexander III.* sent his Letters Mandatory to *Roger* then Archbishop of *York*, commanding him that he, together with the Chapter of his Church, get it by Decree established, that none do presume to celebrate Mass at the High Altar of the Cathedral Church, except he be a Bishop, or some Canon of the same; and that none do read the Gospel or Epistle at the Time of Celebration of Mass at this High Altar, unless

unless he be a Canon of the Church; for before every Priest was admitted to celebrate Mass thereat, whereby the Dignity of the Church was in some Respect diminished and grown vile.

The numerous Ornaments belonging to this Altar may be seen in the Catalogue of the Church's Vestments, &c. taken in the Time of *Henry VIII.* There is likewise a particular Account in the Records of such Plate, Copes, Vestments, and other Things belonging to the Choir, as they were given in Charge to be kept by *William Ambler*, Clerk of the Vestry, *Anno 1633*; by which it appears that our second Reformers cleared off what the first had left.

Lest the Altar should again be robbed of its present Ornaments, Plate, &c. we think proper to give an Account of what it is now enriched with, as likewise the Donors of them.

King *Charles I.* bestowed upon the Church a large Quantity of Communion Plate, when there was scarce as much left out of their long Inventory of Riches as to perform the Office with Decency; also a Common Prayer-Book and Bible, large Folio, bound in Crimson Velvet.

Archbishop *Stern* gave Plate to the Weight of two Hundred and eighteen Ounces.

Archbishop *Dolben* gave one Hundred and ninety-five Ounces.

The Lord *Beaumont* gave two Silver Candlesticks, weighing fifty-three Ounces.

Archbishop *Lamplugh* gave the Covering or *Antependium* of the Table of Crimson Velvet, richly adorned with a deep Embroidery of Gold and Fringe, with the Velvet for the Back of the Altar. He gave also three Pieces of fine Tapestry * for the same Use. He likewise erected the innermost Rails, and paved the Space with Black and White Marble. And lastly, he gave three large Common Prayer-Books and a Bible for the Use of the Altar.

In

* This Tapestry, in the Middle, represented *Moses* found by *Pharaoh's* Daughter; on the North Side, God sending Manna from Heaven to the *Israelites*; and on the South Side of the Altar is *Moses* again smiting the Rock *Horeb*, from which comes a Pouring of Waters that seem gently to glide in delightful Streams.

*In Honorem DEI hoc Pavimentum legavit DOROTHEA
NIXON, 1732.*

In the Year 1760 Dr. *Fountayne*, the present worthy Dean, caused the Tapestry to be taken from the Altar-Screen, which is a magnificent Piece of *Gothick* Architecture, the Length whereof is 49 Feet, and the Height 28 Feet. It consists of eight *Gothick* Arches, filled up with beautiful Tracery in the Manner of Windows, with Piers and Pinnacles between, which support a Cornice; and upon that are Battlements enriched with Tracery and Shields. All the Openings are now glazed with Plate Glass to the Springing of the Arches, with Bars of gilded Copper; and by the Curious this is esteemed one of the greatest Beauties of the Church.

Under the Altar are the Vaults, which are entered into at North and South by two Iron-grated Doors. These Vaults make an equivalent Square of fourteen Yards over, and are divided into four Isles by nine short middle Pillars of Stone, which support the arched Roof. According to the Number of these four Isles, these Vaults had in them as many Altars and Chantries; one of which Chantries was remarkable, called the Chantry at the Altar of St. *Mary in cryptis*, where her Mass was daily celebrated with Note and Organ. On the West Side is a Draw-Well, with a Stone Cistern.

In Winter, from *All Saints to Candlemas*, the Choir is illuminated at Evening Service by seven large Branches, beside a small Wax Candle fixed at every other Stall. Three of these Branches were the Gift of Sir *Arthur Ingram*, Anno 1638, as appears by an Inscription on each, who also settled 4*l. per Annum* on the Church for finding them with Lights. Two more were given by *Ralph Lowther* of *Ackworth*, Esq; the last unknown: These, with two large Tapers for the Altar, are all the Lights commonly made use of; but on the Vigils of particular Holidays, the four Grand Dignitaries of the Church have each a Branch of seven Candles placed before them at their Stalls.

In 1748 Mr. *John Allen*, formerly an eminent Dancing-Master in this City, also left 200*l.* to the Dean and Chapter

Chapter for providing more Lights for the Winter Service.

There is nothing else to be described in the Service Choir but what is common to other Cathedrals; and we shall be less particular in our Description of the other Parts of the Church, as the Perspective Views of the Building will give the Reader a much better Idea of it than Words can pretend to. From the great West Entrance we count seven Pillars of a Side to the Lantern, which form eight Arches. The two first serve as a Basis to the highest, lightest, and most extensive Arch in the World, which supports great Part of the Weight of two Steeples. Over the other Arches are placed, in Stone, the Arms of the principal Benefactors to the Fabrick, one on each Side. On the Top of these Arches runs an open Gallery on both Sides the Nave. Exactly over the Joining of each Arch stood, formerly, an Image, in Stone, of the Tutelar Saints or Patrons of the several Nations in *Europe*; but our Zealots deposed them all, except St. George, whom they left for a Reason not worth mentioning, being an idle Story of his opposite a Dragon's Head. Over these are the Windows of this middle Isle, adorned with Imagery and divers Coats of Arms. One of these Arches, as is here represented, expresses the rest.

The Roof of the Nave is Wood, the Ribs or Groins of which compose a most curious and admired Tracery, adorned with large carved Knots, which have been gilded, and are in the Nature of Key-Stones to support the Work. Each of these Knots represents some Part of Sacred History. The rest of the Wood-Work has been formerly painted a Sky Colour, but the late Dean caused it to be all washed over white.

The great Window at the West End of the Church is a very noble Light, though not near so fine as its Opposite. In it is depicted, in full Proportion, the Figures of the eight first Archbishops and eight Saints of the Church. Under this, on each Side of the great Doors, are placed the Arms of *England*, probably of *Edward II.* in whose Time this Part of the Fabrick was perfected, and those assigned to *Ulphus* the Saxon Prince, as two principal Benefactors to this Church. The whole has
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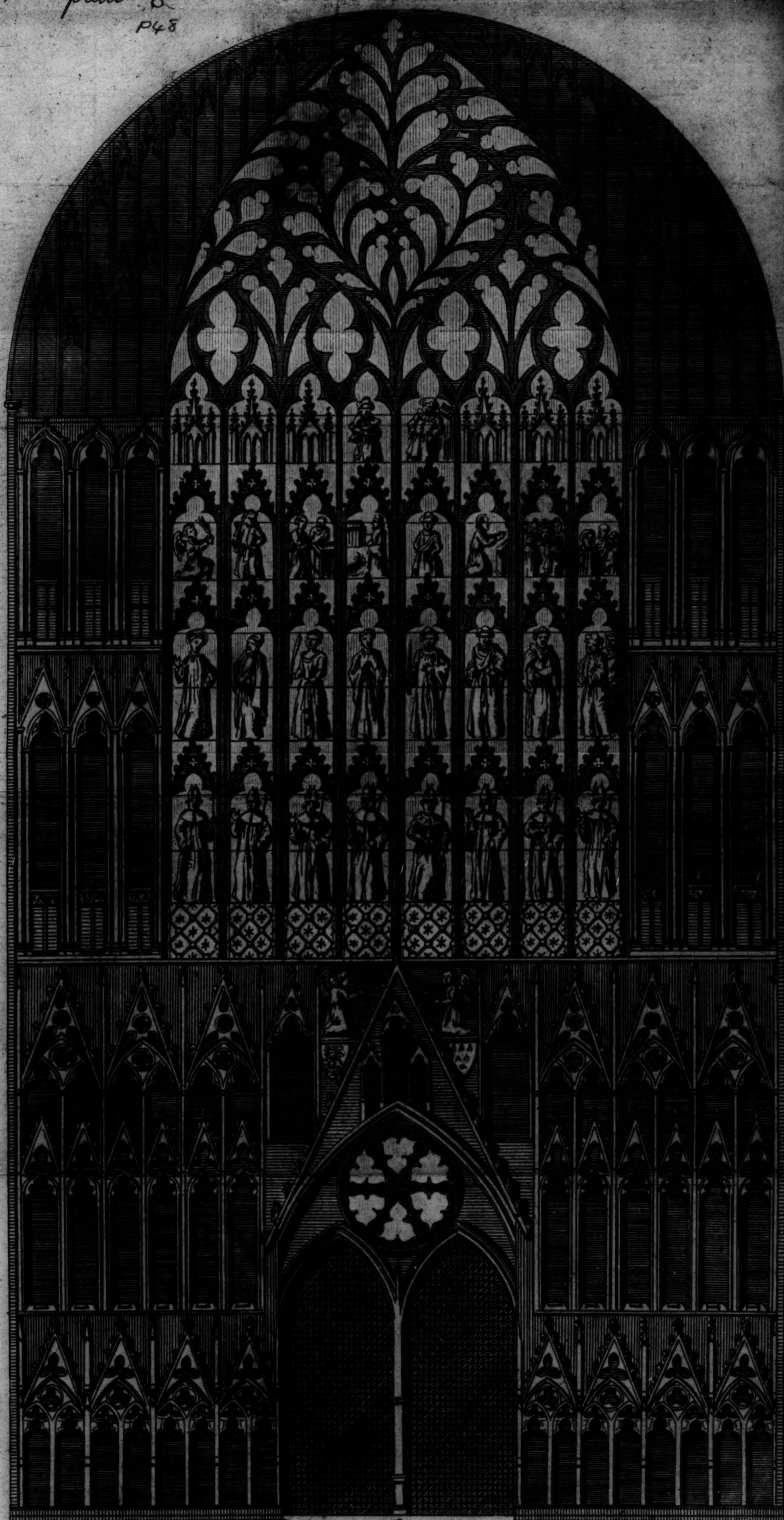


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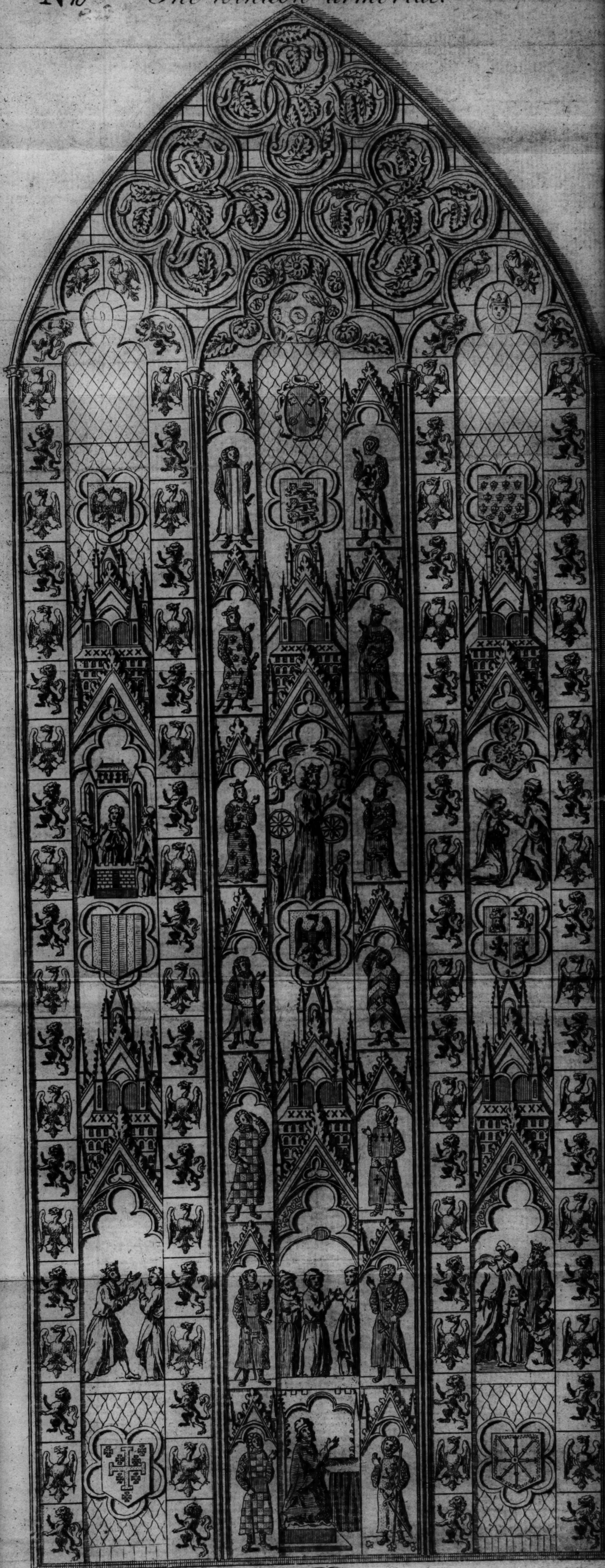
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been filled up with Imagery, the Pedestals of which do now only remain. For the rest we refer to the Draught.

The Side-Isles are arched with Stone, the Spondils, as the Workmen call them, being Stone plastered over. The Knots at the Angles have been curiously carved and painted. These Roofs have also been lately washed over, beautified, and repaired. Over each of the Entrances into these Isles are Representations of Hunting and Killing of Wild Beasts, in a Sort of *Basso Relievo*; as also *Sampson* tearing the Lion, &c. The sixteen Windows which give Light to these Isles, are all, except two, of the old painted Glass, and in very good Order. The uppermost Window in the North Isle was taken *Anno* 1641, by some careful Hand, as a most curious Portrait of Royal and Noble Bearings; which Window we give as a Specimen of the rest. The Shields of Arms upon it are from the Top; first, *St. Peter*; then the Imperial, *England*, *Old France*, *Aragon*, King of the *Romans*, *Castile* and *Leon*, *Jerusalem* and *Navarre*. The Figures in Coats Armorial are, first, the Emperor, King of *Aragon*, *Old England*, *Old France* twice over, *Beauchamp*, *Clare*, *Beauchamp* again, *Ross*, *Mowbray*, *Clifford*, and *Percy*.

The East End of the Church has nine Arches, with Arms, Galleries, Windows, and a Wooden Roof over it as before. In the uppermost Windows are the Figures of those Kings, Bishops, and Noblemen who were Benefactors to this Part of the Building, with their Arms underneath, and all in their Robes, in most glorious Colours. The Side-Isles of the Choir are arched with Stone, the Windows of them wonderfully preserved; those especially which are in the Transept, or Cross of the Choir, cannot be too much admired. They reach almost to the Roof of the Church, are divided into one hundred and eight Partitions, each of which represents a Piece of Sacred Story. But,

What may justly be called the Wonder of the World, both for Masonry and Glazing, is the noble East Window. It is very near the Height and Breadth of the middle Choir. The upper Part is a Piece of admirable Tracery; below which are one hundred and seventeen Partitions, representing so much of Holy Writ, that it

E almost

almost takes in the whole History of the Bible. This Window was begun to be glazed, at the Expence of the Dean and Chapter, *Anno* 1405, who then contracted with *John Thornton* of *Coventry*, Glazier, to execute it. He was to receive for his own Work Four Shillings a Week, and to finish the whole in less than three Years. We may suppose this Man to have been the best Artist in his Time for this Kind of Work, by their sending so far for him, and indeed the Window shews it; we hope our Drawer and Engraver have done Justice to his Memory.

On the Wall in the North Isle of the Choir, Dean *Gale*, who had the Interest of the Fabrick much at Heart, caused a large Table to be erected, with the Names and Dates of the several Founders and Benefactors to this Church, in order to preserve the Memory of them to Posterity, and to encourage other publick-spirited Persons to do the same. There has been no Addition to the Catalogue since his Time; but the Contributors to the new Pavement deserve a Memorial in it. Below this, in the Wall near the Doors, are several large Cells for Images, which have formerly been painted.

The TABLE of the FOUNDERS, &c. in the North Side-Isle of the CHOIR.

A N N O D O M. MDCXCIX.

Ecclesiae Eboracensis Gratitude.

Anno Dom.
DCXXVH.

F U N D A T O R E S.

Edwynus, Northumbroꝝ, Rex, primus Fundator.

DCXXXII.

Oswaldus, Northumbroꝝ, Rex, secundus Fundator.

DCLXVI.

Wilfridus, Ebor. Archiep. tertius Fundator.

DCCLXII.

Albertus, Ebor. Archiep. quartus Fundator, primus Bibliothecam condidit.

MLXVIII.

Thomas, Ebor. Archiep. quintus Fundator.

R E P A R A T O R E S.

MCLXXI.

Rogerus, Ebor. Archiep. Eborum novum edificavit.

MCCXXVII.

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| MCCXXVII. | Walterus Gray, Ebor. Archiep. multum promovit Fabricum. |
| MCCL. | Johannes Romanus Partem Chori Borealis et Campanile in medio edificavit. |
| MCCXCI. | Johan. Romanus, Ebor. Archiep. Navem Ecclesiae inchoavit. |
| MCCCXXX. | Will. de Melton, Ebor. Archiep. Navem Ecclesiae consummavit. |
| MCCCLXII. | Johan. Thursby inchoavit novum Opus Chori. |
| MCCCLXX. | Walterus Skirlaw, Prebendarius de Fenton, in hac Ecclesia, postea Episcopus Dunelm. Campanile edificavit. |

Anno Dom.

B E N E F A C T O R E S.

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|----------------------|--|
| Incertis Temporibus. | Decanus et Capitulum variis Temporibus. |
| | Robertus Vavasour, Miles. |
| | Will. de Perci, Miles. |
| | Will. de Aguilon. |
| | Will. Fitz. Alice. |
| | Richardus de Dalton. |
| MDCXXIX. | Francisca Matthews, Uxor T. Matthews, Archiep. Ebor. |
| MDCXXXIII. | Carolus I. Rex Angliae. |
| MDCXXXVIII. | Arthurus Ingram, Baronettus. |
| MDCLXXIII. | Maria, Domina Beaumont. |
| MDCLXXXIII. | Richardus Sterne, Archiep. Ebor. |
| MDCLXXXVI. | Thomas Cracroft, S. T. P. |
| MDCLXXXVI. | Johannes Dolben, Archiep. Ebor. |
| MDCXCI. | Thomas Lamplugh. Archiep. Ebor. |
| MDCXCV. | Thomas, Comes Fauconberg. |
| MDCXCV. | Williel. Comes Strafford, mille Libras legavit. |

The South Part of the Cross-Isle was built by *Walter Grey*, and is the oldest Part of the whole Fabrick. The Architecture of both Ends of this Isle differs from any of the rest. It is raised upon round Stone and Marble Pillars, alternately running up by Clusters to their flowered Chapiters, whereon are turned the Arches of the little Side-Isles. In washing the Church over lately these Pillars are now made undistinguishable; the smaller of them

are of Marble, and there being no Quarry of the Sort in all this Country, some People have imagined them to be factitious: But, upon better Information, they appear to have been taken from a Quarry near *Petworth*, in *Sussex*; by comparing a polished Specimen sent by the Rev. Dr. *Langwith*, Rector of that Place, and a Native of *York*, with these Pillars, no sensible Difference could be observed betwixt them. The Doctor's Memory suggested to him that the Marble which composed these Pillars, as well as the Pillars in the Chapter-House, and those of *Walter Grey's* Tomb, were got out of that Quarry; and the Distance from thence to *York* being no Objection, *Petworth* being within twelve Miles of the Sea, and within four or five of a navigable River, it altogether has a very probable Appearance. The Doctor farther observes, that this Marble has been used in some other old Cathedrals at a greater Distance from the Quarry than *York*, particularly the Pillars in *Westminster* Abbey, the *Temple* Church, *Salisbury* Cathedral, and indeed in most of the large *Gothick* Buildings in *England*; therefore it can be no Wonder to find it in so expensive and stately a Building as *York* Minster. From the Capitals of these Pillars are turned the Arches of the Wooden Roof; Part of which bears Testimony that it is of a later Date than the Stone-Work, by an Escutcheon of the Arms of King *Edward III.* being carved on a Centre Knot on the North Side of the Lanthorn. The Roof of this Part of the Building is so low, that it obstructs some Part of the upper Windows at both Ends. This can proceed from nothing but what has been before hinted in the Description of the Outside of the West End of the Church, that it had a Stone Roof once upon it; but, being judged too heavy, this was built under it, and the upper Roof taken away, which occasions it to be so much lower than it ought to be.

The South End of the Church is enlightened by six Windows, that at the Top being most remarkable. It is a fine Piece of Masonry in Form of a Wheel, or, as Mr. *Torre* writes, a Marygold; from whence it is called the *Marygold Window*, its coloured Glass representing an Image of that Flower. The first Window over the Clock-House is adorned with a large Image of *St. William*,





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liam, habited in *Pontificalibus*, with his Shield of Arms under his Feet. The second Window consists of two Lights, and hath at the Top of both a small Image of an old King sitting in Azure Robes, with a Globe in his Hand, placed in Triangle to the Sun and Moon on each Side below. Without Doubt this Figure was designed to represent God the Father; many Instances of the like Nature in the Churches abroad, in Painting, &c. shew that the Catholicks have frequently aimed at a Representation of that immense and inscrutable Deity. On one Side is a large Image of *St. Peter*, on the other that of *St. Paul*, with their *Insignia* underneath them. In the last is the Figure of *St. Wilfrid*, in Robes as before, and under him is placed an Escutcheon of Arms, which, *Mr. Torre* says, is ascribed to that Prelate.

In one of the Windows under the former, is depicted a Magistrate in his Gown, kneeling at a Desk; below it is this imperfect Inscription,

*Orate pro Anima Johannis Pety, Glasfarii, et Majoris . . .
Ebor. qui obiit 12 Novem. 1508.*

This Window was glazed by Sir John Pety, Knight, some Time Lord Mayor of the Citie of York, who died 12 November, Anno Dom. 1508.

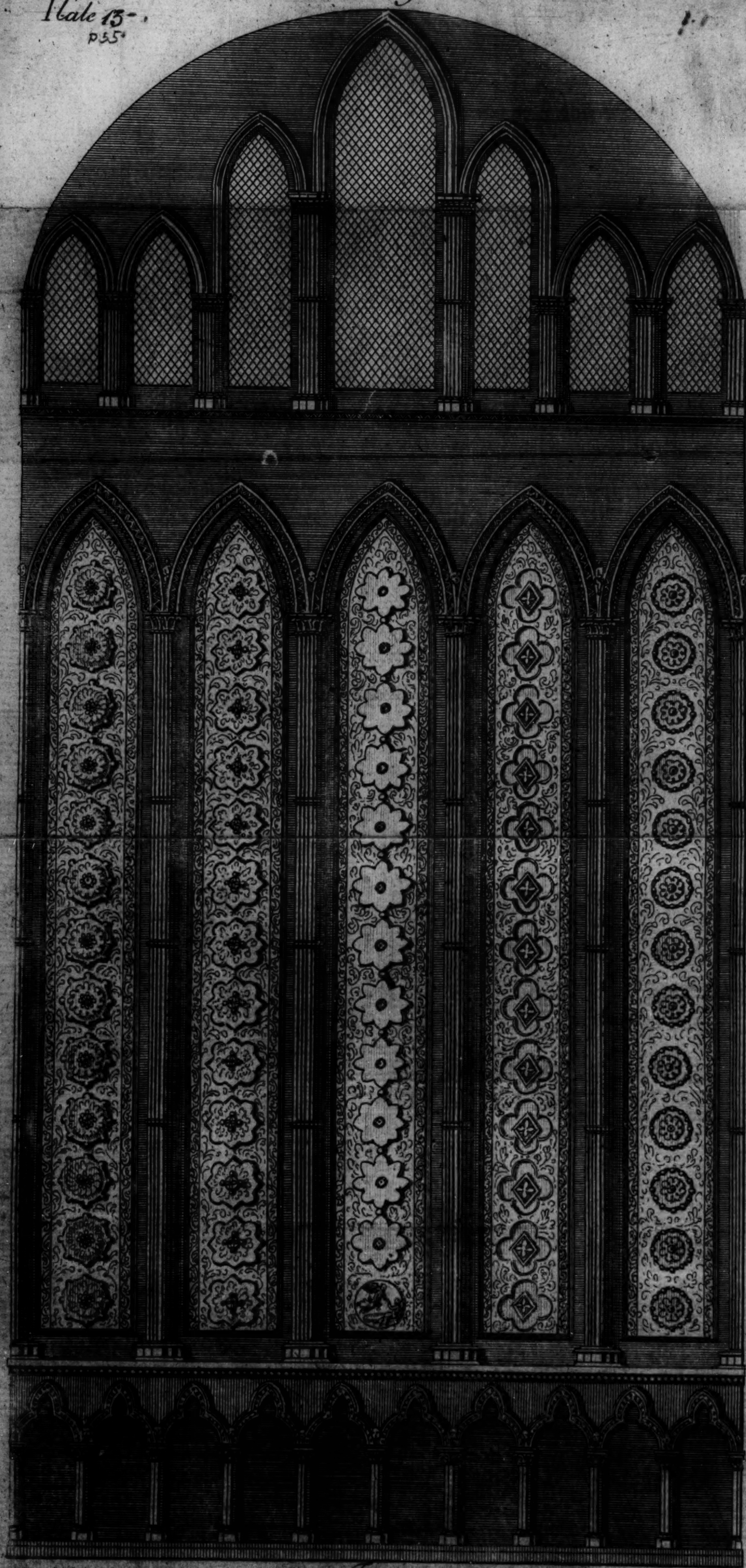
The North Part of the Transept, though of a later Date, is of the same *Gothick* Taste as the former; for which Reason this Representation of one Arch will give the Reader an Idea of all. It is here to be noted, that the Arches in both these Ends of the Church are bolder, and nearer Segments of a Circle, than what was built in succeeding Times. In the *Anglo-Norman* Age all their Arches made Use of in Churches were nearer to the *Roman* Taste than the acute Ox-Eye Arch, which came afterwards into Fashion. Several antient Seals of Churches, which are finely drawn in a Manuscript of the late celebrated *John Anstis*, Esq; Garter King, do witness the Truth of this; for here the Representations of their oldest Churches are made Use of for Seals, after the newer were rebuilt by the Ecclesiasticks of succeeding Ages. The End of this Building is beautified with five noble Lights which constitute one large Window, and reach

almost from Top to Bottom of this North End: This Window has been called the *Jerwish Window*; but for what Reason we know not. There is also a Tradition that five Maiden Sisters were at the Expence of these Lights; the painted Glass in them representing a Kind of Embroidery, or Needle-Work, might perhaps give Occasion for this Story. These Windows are of a very uncommon Make, and are each about fifty Feet high and five broad. In the Year 1715 they were much set off in their Beauty by a small Border of clear Glass, which runs about the painted, and illustrates it wonderfully. The Ecclesiastical Courts were in one of the Side-Isles to this Part of the Building, but in 1776 were removed to the East Side of the South Door. In the Windows of these small Side-Isles are, or were, the following Bearings, *viz.* Lord *Latimer* over the Entrance, a Saxon King, *Scrope* Archbishop, *St. Paul.* *Azure* a Chevron ingrailed *inter* three Hinds Heads erased *Or.* *Malbyss.* On the other Side was, in Mr. *Torre's* Time, the antient Arms of the See, impaled with *Vert* three Roebucks Trippant *Argent*, attired *Or.* Archbishop *Rotherham.*

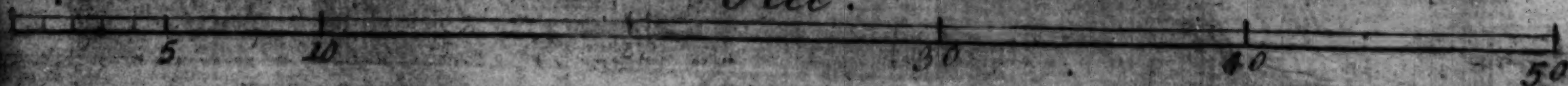
We come last to describe the great Tower, or *Lanthern Steeple*, as it is commonly called, we suppose, from bearing a Resemblance to that Luminary. It is founded on four great Pillars, each composed of Clusters of round Columns gradually less as they conjoin the Body of it. Over the four great Arches these Pillars make, are placed eight Coats of Arms, two and two on a Side. On the West, the Arms of *England*, the Flowers de Lis distinguished; with the Arms of *Edward the Confessor.* On the East, the *Pallium*, or antient Bearing of the See of *York*, and *St. Wilfrid.* To the North, the Arms assigned to two Saxon Kings, *Edwin*, and *Edmund* the Martyr. And on the South, the peculiar Arms of the Church, and those of *Walter Skirlaw*, the great Benefactor to this Part of the Building.—The Arms of *England* shew that this Steeple was not finished 'till the Reign of *Henry V.* or *VI.* who were the first that altered the old *French* Bearing. Over these Arms are several Flowers, Cherubims, and cloistered Cells for Images, 'till

Plate 13-
p. 55

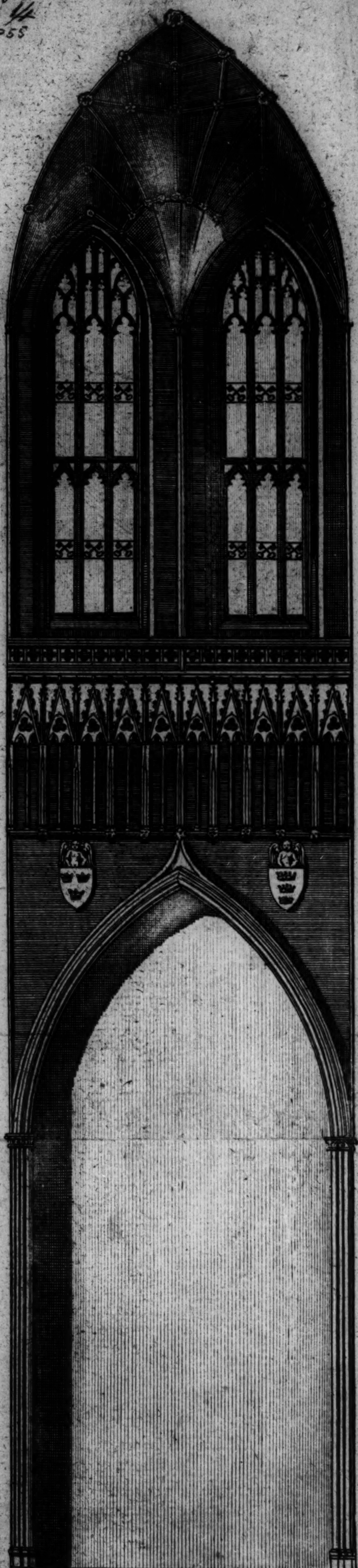
North cross end.



Feet.



N^o 4
P55



Feet.
20 20 30 40 50

'till you come to a handsome Stone Balcony, or Terras, which is embattled, and goes quite round the Squares of the Tower. The Windows are eight in Number, two on a Side. The Roof is adorned with Tracery, Arch-wise, with Wooden Beams gilded and knotted. The Centre Knot, which is the largest, is carved, and represents the two Images of St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*, with a Church betwixt them.

In the joining the old Work to this new Steeple, there is somewhat remarkable to be taken Notice of: Upon a View may be observed, that from each End of the Cross, and on each Side, proceed two Arches of a large Sweep, and a third is begun, of the same Dimensions. But by the Interposition of the North and South Isles, and of the Nave and Choir, they are intersected, and let drop into four such narrow Arches, that one of them was thought fit antiently to be filled up, and the rest have lately been the same, as judging them no Support to the Fabrick without it. By this we may learn how difficult it was to join the new Building to the old, and yet preserve Regularity.

We shall only add to the foregoing History of this august Edifice, a summary Account of some new Works (not before mentioned) carried on and compleated by the late and present worthy Governors of this Cathedral.

In the Year 1733 the Roof of the great Tower was repaired, and the Dome entirely new covered, at the Expence of about 600*l*.

In 1744 the Chapter-House was stripped of its Covering, and new leaded, at the Expence of about 500*l*. On a thorough Survey of this Part of the Building, when thus laid open, in which the most curious Workmanship appeared, it was computed, by very good Judges, that the Timber employed in the Support of the Roof would, at this Time, cost 1000*l*.

In 1745 the large South-East Pinnacle was thrown down by Lightning, and the prodigious Stones which composed it carried to a considerable Distance: Another was soon after erected in its Place, in every Respect equal to the former.

The

50 *An Historical Description of the*
The above useful, but expensive, Undertakings were carried on and compleated by the commendable Care and Diligence of its late worthy Governor, Dr. *Osbaldeston*, of *Hutton Busel*, in this County, advanced in the Year 1747 to the See of *Carlisle*, and afterwards to that of *London*; in whose Place this Church is again very fortunate in having a worthy and active Governor set over it, Dr. *John Fountayne*, of *Melton*, in this County also, the present Dean, whose Concern for the Preservation and Beauty of this Fabrick has been inferior to none of his Predecessors.

In 1751 the Pinnacles of the North-West Tower were blown down with such Violence, that they brought with them to the Ground the whole Roof, the Floors betwixt, and demolished Part of the new Pavement. At the same Time the Roof of the South-West Corner being found out of Repair, both Roofs were new leaded, and all the Pinnacles re-established, the Expence of which amounted to near 600*l*.

In 1753 an Accident happened, which was near proving fatal to this noble Edifice, and threatened to lay all its Honours in the Dust. By the Carelessness of the Workmen a Chafing-Dish of Coals, which was used in fixing the Lead upon the Roof, had been left by them in one of the Lead Gutters, and by the Heat of the Coals the Wood under the Lead, which was extremely dry, took Fire, and blazed out with great Rapidity before it was discovered: As soon as it was observed, which was about Eight o'Clock in the Evening, the Inhabitants of the City were in the utmost Consternation, and ran from all Quarters to assist in extinguishing the Flames; which, by the Means of a Number of Fire-Engines, was happily effected, after burning a considerable Part of the Roof over the little Isle in the South Cross.—The Damage occasioned by this Fire was, with great Diligence, repaired by the active Care of the present Dean.

To conclude this low Account of this magnificent Fabrick, but which indeed no Words can illustrate as it ought to be, we shall only say, that it is a Building of that Magnitude and Extent, that, even in those Ages
which

which affected the erecting of Religious Structures, it took near two Centuries to complete; since which it has stood above three more, and hitherto escaped the Teeth of corroding Time by Wind and Weather; or, what is much more destructive than either of them, Party Zeal. Let it be then the Prayer of all good Men, that this glorious Building, the great Monument of our Forefathers' Piety, may never want a Governor less devoted to its Preservation than the two last actually were, or the present one hitherto has been: That this Fabrick may stand firm, and transmit to late Posterity the Virtues of its Founders, and continue, what it has long been, not only a singular Ornament to the City and these Northern Parts, but to the whole Kingdom.

The particular Rents assigned for the Support of the Fabrick amount, according to Mr. Torre's Calculation, but to 1711. 2s. 8d. per Ann. besides St. Peter's Part as a Residentiary. There has since been an Addition made to these Rents by a Legacy left to the Church of 1000l. by William Earl of Strafford, which purchased Lands in Barrowby and Little Leak to the Value of 48l. per Ann. These annual Sums, and what accrues sometimes upon the Renewal of Leases, are all that is now left to keep and maintain this vast Building in Repair: But, small as they are, the Sectaries under their Administration, would needs have involved them in the common Sale of the Dean and Chapter's Revenues; by which Means this noble Fabrick must long ere this have been a Heap of Ruins. The Magistracy of York were somewhat alarmed at it, and wrote a special Letter to their then Representatives in Parliament, in order to put a Stop to this most scandalous Affair. A Copy of the original Letter is here subjoined, to shew the Danger this glorious Fabrick run in those pious Times of Reformation.

LORD-MAYOR'S LETTER for Fabrick Rents.

Gentlemen,

WE understand that the Surveyors of the Deane and Chapter's Landes intend to retorne Parte of the Fabrick Landes by this Post, and other Parte thereof by the next, distinctly by themselves. You know what an Ornament,

ment, and of what publique Use the Minster is to this Citie; we have therefore writt to Mr. Bowles to get a Petition drawn for Continuance of these Rents to the Use for which they were given, and we earnestly desire your Care and Assistance herein, and upon Mr. Bowles's Return hither, that you will direct Captaine Wood what you think fit, and we are assured he will be carefull to observe your Directions. See, in the Assurance of your Care herein, we remayne

Your assured Frinds,

York the 22d of
January, 1649.

Leon. Thompson, Major.
He. Thomson.
Rob. Horner.

To the Right Worshipful William Allanson, Knt. and
Thomas Hoyle, Esq; Members of Parliament at Westminster.

Sealed with the City's Seal.

Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council for the City of London.

As

An ACCOUNT of all such Persons of Honour as have been buried in this Cathedral, and who have now no Monuments at all, or are robbed of their Inscriptions, &c.

TO begin with the Burials, from the first, we shall not look for the Sepulchre of King *Ebrank*, nor of the rest of the *British* Kings and Princes which *Geofry Monmouth* assures us died and were buried at *York*; but, to descend to greater Certainties and better Authorities, we shall mention Venerable *Bede*, who writes that the Head of the famous King *Edwin* was interr'd in the Cathedral at *York*, of his own founding, and his Body was buried at *Whitby*, as also *Ethelm* and *Etbeldrida*, a Son and a Daughter of this King. These two last, says *Bede*, died so soon after Baptism, that they had not put off the white Raiment, then worn, for some Time, by such Proselytes as received the sacred Laver. Anno 680.

About the Year 686 *Bosa*, Archbishop of this Province, died, and was buried in his Cathedral.

Eadbert, King of *Northumberland*, died and was interr'd in the Porch of *St. Peter's Church* in *York*, Anno 767. Two Years after, *Egbert* his brother, Archbishop of this Province, also died, and was buried beside him.

Eanbald, Successor to the last-named King, was also here interr'd, in the Year 797.

For many Years after this, during the *Danish Wars*, the Archbishops of this Province died, and were buried none knows where: Nor is there any Notice taken in History of any considerable Persons being interr'd at *York*, except we mention *St. Euvrilda*, Abbess of *Whitby*, whom the *Danes* slew, with all her Convent, and she is said to have been buried at *York*.

In the Year 1014, says *Simeon of Durham*, *Sweyne*, the Pagan *Danish* King, a Man represented to be horribly cruel, was slain, by a Miracle at *Gainsbrough*, in the Midst of his Conquests, and buried at *York*. The Miracle is too extraordinary to insert.

Tosty, the furious Earl of *Northumberland*, killed at the Battle of *Stainford-Bridge*, was brought to *York*, and there interr'd, Anno 1066.

Alared, Archbishop, next occurs to be laid in his Cathedral,

Cathedral, just before the Destruction of it by *William* the Conqueror, in the Year 1069.

Thomas, his Successor, who rebuilt the Church, died here, and was buried in it; so was *Gerard*, Archbishop, Anno 1108.

Thomas the second was also interred here, Anno 1114, though now no Memorial is in being of either of them.

Henry Murdac, Archbishop, who died Anno 1153, lies buried in this Cathedral, but without any Monument that we know of.

The first Prelate that we can fix a Place of Sepulture to, is *William*, commonly called *St. William*, who died the Year following. It is true his Bones were removed from the Place of their first Interment, and were laid in the Nave of the Church, under a long narrow Marble Altar-Table, of the same Kind of Stone the Font is made of. What appeared upon taking up this Altar-Stone will be seen in the Sequel.

Archbishop *Roger* comes next in this List, who lies in an antique Tomb in the North Isle of the Nave. He was buried Anno 1181.

Walter Grey's Tomb bears also no Inscription, Anno 1255.

His immediate Successor, *Sewal de Bovil*, has also a Monument in this Church without any Inscription. He died in 1258.

Archbishop *Godfrey de Kinton* is said, by *Stubbs*, to be buried in this Cathedral; but the Place of his Interment is unknown, unless we suppose the Tomb on the Right Hand of *Walter Grey's* to be his. He died in 1264.

The Tomb of *William Langton*, Dean of *York*, which once stood near the Clock-Case, is the first that bore any Inscription; an Account of which may be found in the Description of that Part of the Church where it stood. The Fragments of it lie now upon Archbishop *Bowet's* Tomb. It is plain this fine Monument was torn in Pieces by the *Puritans* in the Usurpation, for it was standing intire Anno 1641, when a Draught of it was taken. This Dean died in 1279.

Walter Giffard, Archbishop, was buried in this Cathedral, as *Leland* writes, in the Choir-End of the Church, and with this modest Inscription on his Grave-stone,

stone, WALTER GISFART OBIT VII KAL. MAII, MCCLXXIX. He is the first that is taken Notice of to be interred in the Choir, but the Place now not known.

John Romain and *Henry Newark*, Successors to the former, are said, by *Stubbs*, to be both laid in the Cathedral, but now without any more Memorial of them, in the Years 1295 and 1299.

William de Greenfield comes next. *Stubbs* has laid him in *Porticu S. Nicholai*, St. Nicholas's Porch in this Church, where his Monument, as is represented, still remains. The Portraiture of that Saint is in the Window, but the Tomb has no Inscription. Anno 1315.

William de Melton, Archbishop, Founder of the West End of the Church, died Anno 1340, and was buried near the Font, (*ad Fontem*, says *Stubbs*) where his Grave was found, which was covered with a large blue Marble, quarterly cloven, and had been plated with Brass on the Borders, and all over in the Middle, but all quite erased. This Mischief must have been done at or near the Reformation, since *Dodsworth* is silent as to any Epitaph on this Gravestone in his Time.

In the Year 1344, our Historians take Notice that *William de Hatfield*, second Son to King *Edward III.* died, and was buried in our Cathedral. The Place where, is now uncertain; but there is an Image of a young Prince in Alabaster, prostrate, with a Ducal Coronet on his Head, and a Lion couchant at his Feet, which in all Probability was designed for him, this Prince dying in his Childhood. This Figure is now lying in the South Choir.

William de la Zouch, Archbishop, died Anno 1352, and was interred, according to *Stubbs*, against the Altar of St. *Edward*, King and Confessor; but where that Altar stood in the Church is now unknown.

John Thoresby, the last Prelate which *Stubbs* mentions, was buried in this Church, and laid, as that Author writes, before the Altar of the blessed Virgin *Mary*, in his new Work of the Choir, Anno 1373. This Altar was under the great East Window, but no Stone or Monument does now mark the Place of his Interment; yet, as long as this Part of the Fabrick stands, he cannot want a Memorial.

The next Prelate that occurs to be buried in this Church, is *Richard Scrope*, beheaded Anno 1405. His Tomb, at
F the

the East End, is still remaining, but robbed of its Inscription in Brass, which run round the Verge. To this Monument did belong a large Quantity of Vestments, Jewels, &c. as appears by *Dugdale's* Inventory, that were offered at the Shrine of this Loyal Martyr. At the same Time with the Archbishop were buried the Bodies of *Thomas Mowbray*, Duke of *Norfolk*, and Sir *John Laneplugh*, beheaded for the same Crime, but without any Memorial.

Henry Bowett, Archbishop, lies opposite to *Scrope*, as they were so in Principles, but without any Epitaph. He died *Anno* 1423.

George Nevill, an unfortunate Prelate, died after his Return from Banishment, and was interred in the Cathedral, in the Year 1476. *Leland* writes that he and his Successor *Rotherham* lie together, in the North Side of our Lady's Chapel, in the Choir.

The Tomb of *Thomas de Rotherham* is also robbed of the Inscription; but he died of the Plague, at his Palace of *Carwood*, in the Year 1500.

Archbishop *Savage* is the last that makes any Figure without an Inscription; he died *Anno* 1503. Archbishops *Lee* and *Young* had also Gravestones and Inscriptions; but these, with some others, will be taken Notice of in their proper Places.

In the Choir-End of the Church, in 52 Epitaphs which *Mr. Dodsworth* gives us, near 30 of them were remaining entire and legible before the Pavement was altered. These seem to have been preserved by the Choir Doors, which, being kept for the most Part shut, did secure them from Plunder. But what has escaped within that Inclosure, bears no Proportion to those which are stripped without; for in the Body of the Church, in 113 Epitaphs, not 20 of them were left, and half of those were cut on Stone; which plainly proves that the poor Lucre of the Brass was the greatest Motive to the defacing these venerable Remains of Antiquity.

There are but two, in the whole Catalogue of Inscriptions, that rise higher in Date than the 13th Century; nor are there any, commonly to be met with in *England*, that we know of. The Tomb of Dean *Langton* claims Seniority to any in his Church for an Epitaph, being dated *Anno* 1279, as is visible upon the Remains of it at this Day.

This

This Tomb, Mr. *Dodsworth* says, stood within an Iron Grate near the Clock, on the Right: He calls it a Brass Tomb, and supposes that the Dean was slain by an armed Man at Mass, because the Image had a Representation of a Wound in its Head, and the Story was depicted in the adjoining Window. We take this to have been some Allusion to the Murder of St. *Thomas à Becket*, for we are not to suppose that the Brother of *Stephen Langton*, then Archbishop of *Canterbury*, could be slain in so public a Manner, and no Notice taken of it in History. The Monument fared no better for its Covering with Brass, for the Plunderers in the stripping broke the Stone to Pieces, which were some Time ago found buried in the Ground, probably by some considerate Person of those Times, in digging Dean *Finche's* Grave. We shall begin our Description of the Gravestones, Monuments, &c. from the South Entrance of the Cross Isle, and then this remarkable Tomb of *Langton's* takes Place according to its Seniority.

The MONUMENTS and Monumental Inscriptions which were on the Gravestones, &c. of the Cathedral Church of York, in the Year 1641, and at the taking up the old Pavement.

In the South Cross-Isle.

The Monumental Inscriptions are so numerous, and at the same Time so similar, that it would be tedious to transcribe them, and it will probably be more agreeable to our Readers that we should select those that are most remarkable, and give only the Names and Dates of the others, having first given a few in the Order they occur, as a Specimen of the rest.

And first that of Dean *Langton*, which is a Table Tomb, with his Effigy at full Length on its Back, supported by four short Pillars, and bears this Inscription:

Hic requiescit Corpus *Willielmi Langtoni*, quondam Decani *Eboraci*, qui obiit Die S^u *Swithini*, Anno Dom. 1279, cujus Anima sit cum Deo.

[Here rests the Body of William Langton, some Time Dean of York, who died on St. Swithin's Day, 1279, may his Soul be with God.]

Archbishop *Sewal's* is a Table Tomb, with the Figure of a flowery Cross upon it, supported by twelve short Pillars, with *Gotbick* Arches about two Feet and a Half in Height.

Of your Charitie pray for the Soules of *Martin Soza* Goldsmith, born in *Saphire* in *Spayne*, and *Elyne* his Wife, whose Soules God pardon. Of this City he was Sheriffe, who was buried in this Place, and dyed the 17th Day of *October*, in the Year of our Lord God 1560.

In the Window by the Clock.

Orate pro Anima Dom. *Johannis Edlington*, quondam Rectoris Ecclesiæ de *Ravensthorpe*.

[*Pray for the Soul of Mr. John Edlington, some Time Rector of the Church of Ravensworth.*]

Hic jacet *Johannes Richardson*, Clericus Succentor quondam Ecclesiæ, Metropol. *Ebor.* qui obiit 9 *Julii* 1609.

[*Here lies John Richardson, Clerk, late Sub-Chanter of the Metropolitan Church of York, who died the 9th of July, 1609.*]

Orate pro Anima Magistri *Johannis de Shelford*, quondam Curia *Ebor.* Examinatoris et Personæ Altaris *S. Wilhelmi* in Ecclesiæ Cath. *Ebor.* qui obiit xii. Die Mensis *Julii*, Anno Dom. 1409, cujus Animæ propitiatur Deus.

[*Pray for the Soul of Mr. John Shelford, heretofore an Examiner of the Court of York, and Parson of the Altar of St. William, in the Cathedral Church of York, who died the 12th Day of July, in the Year of our Lord 1409. The Lord be merciful unto his Soul.*]

Hic jacet Magister *Robertus Esenwald*, quondam Curia *Ebor.* Procurator Generalis, qui obiit xxv. die Mensis *Decembris*, Anno Dom. 1466, cujus Anima propitiatur Deus. Amen.

[*Here lies Mr. Robert Esenwald, formerly Procurator General of the Court of York, who died the 25th Day of December, 1466. The Lord have Mercy upon his Soul. Amen.*]

Orate pro Anima Dom. *Thomæ Style*, quondam Vicarii hujus Ecclesiæ, qui obiit vii. Die Mensis *Septembris*, Anno Dom. 1485, cujus, &c. Amen.

[*Pray for the Soul of Mr. Thomas Style, formerly Vicar of this Church, who died the 7th Day of September, 1485. The Lord, &c. Amen.*]

Orate pro Anima Dom. *Thomæ Robinson*, quondam Vicar. istius Ecclesiæ, qui obiit x. Die Mensis *Maii*, Anno Dom. 1543. Cujus Animæ, &c. Amen.

[*Pray for the Soul of Mr. Thomas Robinson, late Vicar of*

of this Church, who died the 10th Day of May, 1543.
The Lord, &c. Amen.]

Hic jacet Georgius Sheffield, Arm. quondam Frater
Willielmi Sheffield Decani, qui obiit xv. Die Apr. Anno
Dom. 1497.

Jesu miserere mei.

Miserere mei, Domine Deus, secundum magnum Mise-
ricordiam tuam.

Sepultura Willielmi Sheffield Decani 8 Die Decem. Anno
Dom. 1497.

[Here lies George Sheffield, Esq; late Brother of Wil-
liam Sheffield, Dean, who died the 15th of April, 1497.
Jesus have Mercy upon me, Have Mercy upon me, O Lord
God, according to the Greatness of thy Mercy.

The Burial of William Sheffield, Dean, Dec. 8, 1497.]

Hic jacet Dom. Johannis Fitz-herbert, quondam Vica-
rius istius Ecclesiæ, qui obiit xvii. Die Mensis
Anno Dom. 1406.

[Here lies Mr. John Fitzherbert, late Vicar of this Church,
who died the 17th Day of the Month of in the
Year of our Lord 1406.]

O merciful Jesu, of thy blessed Pitie

Have Mercy of the Soul of Isbell Kirby.

Archbishop Walter Grey's Tomb has eight Gotbick Pil-
lars, about eight Feet high, with antique Arches, sup-
porting a very antique Gotbick Canopy, adorned with
Heads and Pinnacles, having the Bishop's Effigy at full
Length, with his Crozier lying on the Bottom Part.

Archbishop Kimeton's is a plain Table Tomb, support-
ed by twelve short Pillars with Gotbick Arches. There
is no Effigy, but on the Bottom Part a flowery Cross.

His jacet egregius Cantor Kirkbiens in Urna,

Organa qui scite tangeret unus erat.

Edidit insignes cantus modulamine dulci

Hujus erat Templi Gloria, Splendor, Honor.

Magna hujus fuerat Probitas, Sapientia, Virtus,

Consilio enituit, moribus, ingenio.

[Here lie the Asbes of Kirby, an excellent Chanter and
incomparable Organist. He sung extraordinary Songs in
charming Tunes. He was the Boast, Glory, and Honour of
this

this Church. Great were his Probity, Wisdom, and Virtue, and his Understanding, Morality, and Genius, remarkable.]

Ralph Colton, Archdeacon of Cleveland, and a Prebendary and Residentiary of this Church, died May 8, 1582.

Of your Charity pray for the Soul of Margaret Tesb, Wife unto Mr. Tristram Tesb, of the Cittye of Yorke, Notarie, and Principal Register of the Archbishoprick of Yorke, which Margaret departed unto the Mercy of Almighty God, the 8th Day of December, Anno Dom. 1537.

John Herber, a Vicar of this Church, died in 1478.

William Lambton, Register to George, Laurence, and Thomas, Archbishops of York, died October 26, 1481.

Miles Metcalf, Recorder of this City, died the 25th of February, 1495.

Alain de Newark, Advocate of the Ecclesiastical Court of York, died the 13th of June, 1412.

John Burn, a Priest of the Cathedral Church of York, at the Altar of St. Christopher, died the 17th of February, 1497.

Thomas Eston, Chaplain of the Chantry at the Altar of St. Christopher, died the 5th of August, 1494.

Robertus Boibe, Dean, 1487.

William Wooler, of the City of York, Merchant, died the 21st of December, 1597.

Thomas Nelson, Commissary of the Consistory Court of this Church, 1553.

William Chaumbre, Gent. died November 22, 1478.

Gilbert Pynchbeck, Master of the Grammar-School of St. Peter's, York, died the 30th of January, 1457; also Agnes his Wife, who died in October, 1431.

Philip Lewes, Priest at the Altar of St. William, died the 6th of May, 1476.

Henry Vavasour, Son of John Vavasour of Newton, died the 1st of October, 1523.

William Harpham, Priest at the Altar of St. Michael, died the 5th of April, 1414.

O Merciful Jesu, that brought Man's Soule from Hell, Have Mercy of the Soule of Jane Bell.

Musicus

Musicus et Logicus Wyrnal hic jacet ecce Johannes,
Organa namque quasi fecerat ille loqui.

[Here lies John Wyrnal, so well skilled in the Arts of Music and of Speech, that he made even the Organs speak.]

Thomas Marsar, Canon Residentiary of this Church, died the 8th of January, 1546.

Thomas Simpson, Priest at the Altar of St. Christopher in this Church, died the 16th of April, 1491.

John Tanfield, Vicar of this Church, died the last Day of April, 1442.

Against the Wall.

Of your Charitie pray for the Soule of Master Bryan Higden, some Time Dean of this Metropolitcal Church, and Residentiary of the same by the Space of xxiii. Years, which departed to the Mercy of Almighty God, the 5th of June, in the Year of our Lord 1539.

Dean Higden's is a Gotbick Monument, with a Figure kneeling as at Prayer.

On a plain Tomb was once this Epitaph.

Here lyeth the Body of Thomas Eymes, Esquier, one of her Majesties Counsell established in the North Parts, and Secretary and Keeper of her Highness's Signett appointed for the said Counsell, who married Elizabeth, one of the Daughters of Sir Edward Nevil, Knight, and departed out of this Life to the Mercy of God, the sixth Day of August, An. Dom. 1578.

On a Copper-plate in this Tomb, over the Wall, is the Effigies of a Woman, in her Hand a Book with this Inscription:

I have chosen the Way of thy Truth, and thy Judgments have I laid before me. Thy Statutes have been my Songs in the House of my Pilgrimage.

Underneath.

Here lyeth the Body of Elizabeth Eymes, Widow, late Wife of Thomas Eymes, Esquier, deceased, one of the Gentlewomen of Queen Elizabeth her Privy Chamber, and Daughter of Sir Edward Nevill, Knight, one of the Privy Chamber to King Henry the Eighth, who departed this Life to the Mercy of God the third Day of February, Anno Dom. 1583.

Under

Under the Lantborn Steeple.

Hic Egremond Will'mus, Dromorensis Episcopus olim
Marmore pro nitidis tectus utrinque Mitris.

Pavit Oves Cithiso qui sub his Presule bino,
Atque Lupi rabiem movit ab Æde trucem.

Unguine quot sanxit Pueros, quot Presbyterosque,
Astra nisi sciret, credere nemo valet.

Ante prophanus erat Locus hic quem dextra beavit
Ejus, et hinc pro se dicite quisquis Ave.

[Here lies William Egremond, formerly Bishop of Dro-
more, instead of his glittering Mitre covered with this
Marble. He fed the Flock under four different Prelates
with the most wholesome Doctrine, and watched over them
with the greatest Vigilance. How many Priests and Chil-
dren he consecrated with the sacred Oil, it is incredible to
tell. He purified the Prophaneness of this Place, let every
one therefore say, God save him.]

Here lyeth George Gayle, Esquier, who was twys Mayor
of thys Citty, and of the King's Mynt, he was also
Treasurere; with whome lyethe hereby Lady Marye his
Wyffe, and Thomas his Sone, whose Soules God par-
don. All thoyes that redythe this or see, of your Cha-
rity say on *Pater Noster* and on *Ave* for theyer Soules
and Xten Souls. A. 1557.

J H U.

Marcy Marcy Marcy

L A D Y

Helpe Helpe Helpe

And all the Saints of Heaven

Pray for us.

In the North Cross-Isle.

Archbishop Greenfield's is a grand Piece of Gothick
Architecture, enriched with Tracery, Arches, Buttresses,
and Pinnacles, being large and lofty.

Thomas Danby, Agnes his Wife, and John their only
Son, 1477.

John Dovanby, Vicar of this Church, died the 25th
of January, 1481.

Robert Gyllow, Vicar of this Church, died the 17th
of March, 1402.

John

John Dove, Chaplain of the Chantry of *St. Ann*, died the 6th of *February*, 1485.

Hugh de Lubbersthorpe, Vicar of this Church, 1361.

Monumental Inscriptions which were in the North Isle of the Nave or Body.

Thomas Appilby, Procurator General of this Church, died the 7th of *October*, 1400.

John Harewood, Advocate of the Court of *York*, died the 13th of *September*, 1406.

John Kay, Vicar of this Church, 1475.

Thomas Eston, Vicar of this Church.

A *Hoope* by Birth, a *Harmyt's* Wight

A hopeles *Gibson's* Wief,

Here buried lyeth her Body aright,

Assured her hopeful Lief.

In Hope she lived, in Hope she died,

Through Faithe to lyve for aye,

Lyke Lief and Death may him betide

When hence he parts away.

South Isle of the Body.

On a *Brass Plate* in the *Wall*, under an *Image*, is this *Inscription* :

Jacobo Cotrel Dublino Primaria Hiberniæ Civitate oriundo, postmodum vero Civi Eboracensi Armigero; cujus Corpus sub saxo insigniis ejus notato astantium pedibus urgetur, qui annis plus minus viginti sereniss. Dom. Reg. Elizabethæ, ejusque in his Partibus Borealibus senatui (quod concilium dicimus) testes Examinando fideliter et gnaviter inservivit, Viro certè prudenti, gravi, erudito, misericordi, benefico, in se tamen abjectissimo, Deumque imprimis timenti; quique hic sedentibus vivus curavit (e multis minimum) ut inoffensa valetudine liberius sederent; sedentes, stantes hoc Benevolentia vicissim tribuite, ut una cum illo vivo, vivi ipsi Dominum Jesum concelebretis; et licet adhuc in terris agatis, cœlestia tamen sedulo cogitetis. Obiit 5. Cal. Sept. Anno Dom. 1595. Eliz. 37.

[*Sacred to the Memory of James Cotrel, Esq; of Dublin, afterwards of York, whose Body is interred beneath this Stone,*
which

which bears his Arms. He served the Council established by Queen Elizabeth in these Northern Parts, as Examinant of Witnesses, with Fidelity and Diligence, about twenty Years. He was a Man of great Judgment, Weight, and Learning; compassionate, beneficent, of singular Humility, and eminently pious. The Care he took while he was living*, that the Health of those who sit here might receive no Injury, is the least Part of his Praise. Whether ye sit or stand acknowledge his Benevolence, by your Care with him to celebrate, in a better Life, the Lord Jesus; and, though you dwell on Earth, let your Thoughts and Affections be in Heaven. He died the 27th of August, 1595, and in the 37th Year of the Reign of Elizabeth.]

William Bradley, Esq; and Master Mason of this Church, died on the Feast of All Saints, 1505.

William Barton, of York, Tanner, died the 20th of 1400, and Margaret his Wife, died the 30th of November, 1430.

Roger Barton, formerly a Priest of the Cathedral of York, at the Altar of St. Christopher, died the 2d of October, 1487.

The Burial-Place of the Parents of William Mare, Chaplain.

John Sharparrowe, Priest in the Cathedral Church of York, at the Altar of St. Christopher, died the 25th of October, 1411.

William Ward, died the 1st of August, 1495.

Adam de Brigg, Citizen of York, died the 17th of June, 1404.

William de Deighton, of the City of York, Vintner, and Johanna his Wife; he died the 19th of September, 1456.

William Pellison, Archdeacon of Cleveland, died the 28th of August, 1434.

Middle Isle, from the West Door.

John Newsome, Verger of this Church eight Years, died Jan. 22, 1678.

Robert Grave, jun. 38 Years a Verger of this Church, died, aged 85, A. D. 1666.

John Albain, Painter, and Alice his Wife, for whom 80 Days Pardon is granted.

Richard

* He provided Wooden Benches, which continue fixed to the Wall, near the Inscription, to this Day.

Richard Parke.

John Kumpton, Sexton of this Church.

Robert Spielsby, Master Mason of this Church, died in the Year 1472.

William Delamare, Canon of this Church, died the 26th of November, 1461.

Thomas Kexby, Chancellor of this Church, and Doctor in Divinity, died the 30th of May, 1452.

John de Sbierburne, D. D. Chancellor of this Church.

John Edlington, Rector of the Church of Ravenswath, died the 16th of March,

On a Stone, where the Figure of a Priest in Brass is taken off, are these Words in divers Places of it:

Jesu fili dei miserere tui Ranulphi,

Dignatus es nasci, misere tui Ranulphi.

Richard Arnall, Sub-Dean and Canon of the Cathedral Church of York, died the 9th of June, 1441.

William de Feriby, Archdeacon of Cleveland, and Canon of this Church, who died on the Feast of St. Matthew the Apostle, in the Year 1479.

John Castel, Priest.

John Chappel, Cook.

John Howe, died the 29th of December, 1508.

John Nottingham, Treasurer of the Cathedral Church of York, died the 9th of December, 1418.

Lancelot Colinson, Treasurer and Residentiary of this Church, died the 8th of April, 1538.

William Dent, Clerk, died the 13th of June, 1446.

John Pakengham, Treasurer of this Church, and Canon Residentiary of the Collegiate Church of Ripon, died the 2d of October, 1477.

John Birmyngham, Treasurer of this Church, and Chief of the Church of St. John of Beverley, died the 23d of May, 1458.

Edward Kellet, Doctor, Chantor of this Church, and Commissary and Receiver General of the Exchequer, deceased the 5th of September, 1539.

Thomas Pereyson, Sub-Dean of this Cathedral, died the 28th of October, 1490.

John Alleyne, Commissary General of the Consistory Court of York, who died the 3d of February, 1488.

Margaret

Margaret Water, Widow, died the 15th of *September*, 1410, and *Thomas Water*, Son of *William* and *Margaret*, Notary Publick, Attorney, Secretary, and Regiller to the Dean and Chapter of this Church, died the 1st of *January*, 1439.

John Smert, Prebendary in the Chapel of the Blessed *Mary* and Holy Angels, and *William Smert*, his Brother, which *John* died the 28th of *January*, 1489.

Christopher Beleby, Regiller to the Chapter of this Church. He died the 24th of *November*, 1553.

James Holmes, Gent. unfortunately murdered *July* 28, 1597.

John Huet, a Proctor of the Court of *York*, died in the Year 1463. Also *Margaret* his Wife.

William Kepwick, died on *St. Cecilia's Day*, in the Year 1418.

Nicholas Girlington, of *Hertfordshire*, Esq; who died the 10th of *January*, 1584.

Here lyeth *Thorne*, Musitian, most perfit in Art,
In Logicks Lore who did excell, all Vice who set apart,
Whose Lief and Conversation did all Men's Love allure,
And now doth reign above the Skies in Joys most firm
and pure. Who died *Dec. 7*, 1573.

Alan Wilberfoss, died the 22d of *August*, 1492.

William Langton, Professor of Divinity, and Precen-
tor of this Church, died the 10th of *November*, 1496.

Richard Goldthorpe, Lord Mayor of this City of *York*,
died the 10th of *March*, 1557.

Ralph Westrope, Esquire, Serjeant at Armes before
Queen Elizabeth, Queen of *England*, in the Counsell
established in the North, and the first sworne of that At-
tendance to our gracious Sovereigne King *James* the
First, in his Entrance into this Kingdom of *Englande*,
who departed the 15th Day of *June*, Anno Dom. 1606.

William Mansell, Esq; died the 11th of *December*, 1541.

John Underwood, B. L. died the 23d Day of *July*, 1515.

John Hunsale, one of the Vicars Choral of the Metro-
politan Church of *St. Peter's*, *York*, died the 26th of
June, 1526.

John Hert, Precentor of this Church, Prebendary of
Driffeld, and Residentiary, died the 8th of *December*, 1495.

Edward

Edward Cressacre, Sub-Dean of this Church, died the last Day of *March*, 1504.

Adam de Thorpe.

Richard de Thoren, Canon Residentiary of this Church, died 1391.

Robert Broddys was buried in this Place, Draper, and Sheriff of this City he was, *An. Dom.* 1553.

Jesu, have Mercy on Master Son's Soll. Amen.

Thomas Wylton, M. D. died the 13th of *February*, 1447.

John Branktre.

John de Clifford, Treasurer of this Church, died the 14th of *May*, 1369.

William Fenton, Rector of *Nether-Wallop*, died the 13th of *November*, 1470.

Richard Dawson, a Priest of this Church, died the 30th of *July*, 1509.

William Clarke, and *Alicia* his Wife, died the 4th of *August*, 1509.

John Haxby, Treasurer of this Church, died the 21st of *January*, 1424. — His Tomb (which is a Stone Table, supported by an Iron Lettice about two Feet and a Half high, with an Effigy laid at full Length within the Lettice) is remarkable for Money Payments limited to be made thereon by old Leases and Settlements.

Martin Colyns, Treasurer and Residentiary of the Cathedral Church of *York*, also Commissary and afterwards Official to the Archbishop, died the 4th of *February*, 1508.

In the North Isle of the Nave.

Archbishop *Roger's* is a *Gothick* Tomb, the Pedestal Part is about two Feet high from the Floor, adorned with Mouldings and Tracery; over it is a flat *Gothick* Arch, and above that some *Gothick* Work, by Way of Cornice.

Monumental Inscriptions on the North Isle of the Choir.

Gerard Haldynby, died the 1st of *February*, 1480.

Robert Helperby, Vicar of this Church, died the 1st of *February*, 1435.

John Nigropontens, Suffragan Bishop of *York*, Arch-deacon

deacon of *Nottingham*, and Prebendary of *Ukelfe*, died the 25th of *April*, 1516.

Orate pro Anima Magistri *Thomæ Dalby*, Decretorii Doctoris et Archidiaconi *Richmond*, Prebendarii Prebendæ de *Stevellington*, ac Canonici Residentiarii in Ecclesia Metropolitana *Ebor*. Præpositi ac Canonici Residentiarii in Ecclesia Sancti *Johannis Beverlaci*, ac Thesaurarii Hospitalii *Thomæ Savage*, quondam *Ebor*. Archiepiscopi: Capellani et Consiliarii illustrissimi Regis *Henrici VII*. Capellani et Consiliarii serenissimi et præpotentissimi Regis *Henrici VIII*. et Decani Capellæ illustrissimi Principis Ducis *Richmondæ* et *Somersettæ*, qui obiit xxvi. die mensis *Januarii*, An. Dom. 1525. Cujus Animæ propitiatur Deus. Amen.

[*Pray for the Soul of Thomas Dalby, Doctor of Decrees and Archdeacon of Richmond, Prebendary of Stillington, and Canon Residentiary in the Metropolitan Church of York; Prefect and Canon Residentiary in the Church of St. John of Beverley, and Treasurer of the Hospital of Thomas Savage, some Time Archbishop of York; Chaplain and Counsellor to the most illustrious King Henry VII. Chaplain and Counsellor to the most serene and potent King Henry VIII. and Dean of the Chapel of the most illustrious Prince the Duke of Richmond and Somerset. He died the 26th of January, 1585. May God be merciful to his Soul. Amen.*]

Miseremini mei, my Friends all,
This World hath informed me to fall,
Here I may no longer endure, pray for
My Soul, for this World is transitorie
And terrestrial. Redde quod debes.

Archbishop *Savage's* is a solid Table Tomb, with a mitred Figure laid at full Length with his Crosier, decorated with Coats of Arms and *Gotbick* Mouldings.

Richard Ucbilt, Priest at the Altar of *St. William*, died the 13th of *September*, 1466.

Margareta Byng Londinensis, ter Vidua, pia, honesta, proba, Filium ex primo Marito unicum, quem unice dilexit, in hac Ecclesia residentem Invisens, diuturno confectum morbo corpus, in hac quasi peregrina terra, humandum reliquit; Animam vero, animarum anchoræ Christo Jesu innixam in vera, nativa et cœlesti patria glorificandam di-

vinæ

vinæ misericordiæ tradidit; et placatè placideque in Domino obdormivit, Maii 11. An. Dom. 1600.

[Margaret Byng of London, thrice a Widow, of exemplary Honour, Probity, and Piety, being here upon a Visit to her only Son by her first Husband, the Object of her tenderest Affection, a Residentiary in this Church, was seized with a tedious Illness, and left her Body to be buried here, as in a foreign Land. Her Soul, relying on Christ the Anchor of our Souls, she committed to the Mercy of God, to be glorified by him in Heaven, her true Home and native Country, and calmly fell asleep in Jesus, May 11, 1600.]

The Monument of Sir Henry Bellasis is of antient Architecture, decorated with Coats of Arms, and small Figures in the Posture of praying, with this Inscription:

Henricus Bellasis, Miles et Baronettus, Filius Gulielmi Bellasis Militis, ex Margareta Filia primogenita Nicholas Fairfax de Gilling Militis, mortalitatis memor hunc tumulum sibi et Ursulae Conjugi charissimæ Filia primogenitæ Thomæ Fairfax de Denton Militis posuit. Sub quo simul requiescunt et gloriosum Christi Redemptoris Adventum expectant.

Mors certa est, incerta dies, nec certa sequentum

Cura, sibi tumulum qui parat, ille sapit.

Frequens Mortis et novissimi Judicii recordatio a peccato revocat.

[Henry Bellasis, Knight and Baronet, Son of William Bellasis, Knight, by Margaret the eldest Daughter of Nicholas Fairfax of Gilling, Knight, mindful of Mortality, erected this Monument for himself and his beloved Consort Ursula, eldest Daughter of Thomas Fairfax of Denton, Knight. Beneath this they are both at Rest, waiting for the glorious coming of Christ the Redeemer. Death is certain, the Day of it uncertain, there is no Dependence on the Care of those that follow us, he is wise that prepares himself a Tomb. The habitual Remembrance of Death and Judgment is the best Preservative from Sin.]

Dr. Swinburne's Monument is part Gothick part modern Architecture, decorated with Coats of Arms, small Figures and Angels, with a large Figure, in the Posture of praying, under an Arch, and bears this Inscription:

Non viduæ caruere viris non patre pupillus,
 Dum stetit hic patriæ virque paterque suæ;
 Ast quod Swinburnus viduarum scripsit in usum,
 Longius, æterno marmore, vivit opus:
 Scribere supremas hinc discat quisque tabellas,
 Et cupiat, qui sic vixit, ut ille, mori.

[*The Widow wanted not a Husband, nor the Orphan a Father, while Swinburn, the Husband and Father of his Country, lived. What he wrote for the Service of the Widow, is a Work that will survive the most lasting Marble. We learn from him in what Manner to dispose of the Effects we leave behind us; and he who has lived like him, may wish to die as he did.*]

The Monument of the Right Hon. *Charles Howard*, Earl of *Carlisle*, is a modern Marble one, within a rich Iron Pallisade against the Wall, composed of two Pilasters, a circular Pediment, &c. adorned with Cherubins, Coats of Arms, a Bust, and Urns.

On one Column of Lord Carlisle's Monument:

Near this Place lyes interred *Charles Howard*, Earl of *Carlisle*, Viscount *Morpeth*, Baron *Dacres* of *Gilfland*, Lord Lieutenant of *Cumberland* and *Westmoreland*, Vice-Admiral of the Coasts of *Northumberland*, *Cumberland*, Bishoprick of *Durham*, Town and County of *Newcastle*, and Maritime Parts adjacent; Governor of *Jamaica*, Privy Councillour to King *CHARLES* the Second, and his Embassador Extraordinary to the *CZAR* of *Muscovy*, and the Kings of *Sweden* and *Denmark*, in the Years 1663 and 1664; whose Effigies is placed at the Top of this Monument. He was not more distinguished by the Nobility and Antiquity of his Family, than he was by the Sweetness and Affability of a natural charming Temper, which, being improved by the peculiar Ornaments of solid Greatness, Courage, Justice, Generosity, and a public Spirit, made him a great Blessing to the Age and Nation wherein he lived. In Business he was sagacious and diligent; in War, circumspect, steady, and intrepid; in Council, wise and penetrating; and though this may secure him a Place in the Annals of Fame, yet the filial Piety of a Daughter may be allowed to dedicate

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dedicate this Monumental Pillar to his Memory. *Obiit*
24. Feb. 1684. *Ætatis* 56.

On another Column of the same :

This Monumental Pillar is erected and dedicated by the Right Honourable the Lady *Mary Fenwicke*, eldest Daughter to *Charles Howard*, Earl of *Carlisle*, as a Testimony of Respect to the Memory of Sir *John Fenwicke*, Baronet, of *Fenwicke-Castle*, in the County of *Northumberland*, her deceased Husband, by whom she had four Children, one Daughter and three Sons : *Jane*, her eldest, died very young, and was buried in a Vault in the Parish Church of *St. Nicholas* in *Newcastle upon Tyne* : *Charles*, having attained the Age of 15 Years, died of the Small-Pox : *William* was six Years old, and *Howard* a Year and a Half, when they departed this Life. These three Sons do lie with their Father in the Parish Church of *St. Martin in the Fields*, *London*, near the Altar, where he was interred *January* 28th, 1696, Aged 52.

In the Midst of the same Monument :

Here the lyeth the Body of the Right Honourable the Lady *Mary Fenwicke*, Relict of Sir *John Fenwicke*, Baronet, of *Northumberland*, and Daughter of *Charles Howard*, Earl of *Carlisle*. She died on the 27th of *October*, 1708, in the fiftieth Year of her Age. Her Life was a Patrimony to the Poor and Friendless ; and her many Virtues make her Memory precious.

Over the Vault :

Here lyeth the Body of *Charles Howard*, Earl of *Carlisle*, who died the 24th of *February*, 1684. *Ætat. suæ* 56.

Here lyeth the Body of *William Spinke*, Gent. late of *Dalby*, in the North-Riding of *Yorkshire*, who departed this Life, being aged 64 Years, *March* 6, 1685.

Thomas de Cattel, Vicar of this Church, died the 4th of *July*, 1403.

George Hutton died the 28th of *December*, 1533.

Richard Langton, Rector of the Parish Church of —, died the 10th of *March*, 1470.

Sepulturam perlustra, candide Viator, venerabilis Viri Thomæ Hardwick, qui Pietate, Religione, Liberalitate, omnibus denique Generositatis Virtutibus tam splendide ornabatur ut Dei amorem, bonorumque gratiam sibi facile comparaverit. Mortem tandem vix tamen vicerit, maturis in annis anima Sydera petiit; corpus hic sepelitur 3. mensis Martii 1592. Æt. 48.

[Survey here, kind Traveller, the Sepulchre of Thomas Hardwick, truly venerable for his Liberality as well as his Devotion, for his strict Attention to all the Duties of social Life as well as of Religion: For all the Virtues of a great and noble Mind shone in him with such engaging Splendor, as procured him the Love both of God and of all good Men. It was with Difficulty that at last he conquered Death; in the Maturity of Life his Soul took her Flight to Heaven, and his Body is buried here this 3d of March, 1592, aged 48.]

Here lyeth the Body of Sir Thomas Carnaby, Knight and Colonel, who served his King and Country in the Time of King Charles I. and King Charles II. valiantly and faithfully. He died at the Age of 46, Sep. 20. An. Dom. 1665. Veni, Domine Deus.

On a Table.

Pray for the Soule of Mr. John Chapman.

Johanni Chapman, Eborum Civi honestissimo, quem ob singularem et in rebus agendis insignem industriam, Reverendissimi Patres D. Thomas Savage, Christopherus Baynebridge, Thomas Wolseyus, hujus sedis Archiepiscopi, ab actis sibi Primarium esse voluerunt: Hæredes Officii et Pietatis non immemores bene merenti sepulchrum posuerunt. Hic vita cœlibi functus et de Patria ob Gymnasium suo sumptu erectum bene meritus ix. Martii commigravit ad Superos, Anno Ætat. 63, Christo vero 1530.

[To the Memory of John Chapman, a worthy Citizen of York, whom, on Account of his singular and signal Industry in transacting Business, the Most Reverend Prelates, Thomas Savage, Christopher Baynebridge, and Thomas Wolsey, Archbishops of this See, were pleased to appoint their chief Agent. His Heirs erected this Tomb, for a Monument of his Merit, and of their Duty and Respect to him. Having spent his Life in Celibacy, and founded a School

School for the Benefit of his Country, he removed to Heaven the 9th of March, in the 63d Year of his Age, and in the Year of our Lord 1530.]

*Gulielmus dura jacet hac sub rupe Beverley,
Qui Præcentoris fulsit honore nimis.
Canonicus residens fuit hic heu tempore pauco
Per decies ternas non magis hebdomades.
Iste Decanus erat Middleham venerabilis olim,
Spiritus æternam nunc eat in requiem.
Qui obiit quarto die mensis Januarii, An. Dom. 1493.*

[Under this Stone lies William Beverley, who long enjoyed the Honor of the Prcentorship. He was Canon Residentiary little more than seven Months. He had formerly been Dean of Middleham. May his Spirit now go to everlasting Rest. He died the 4th of January, 1493.]

William le Scrope, Archdeacon of Durham, Residentiary of the Collegiate Church of St. John of Beverley, and of St. Wilfrid of Ripon, died the 22d of May, 1463.

John le Scrope died the 18th of September, 1452.

John Gisbrugh, Precentor of this Church, Canon Residentiary, Prebendary of Bugthorpe, and Rector of the Parish Churches of Spofforth and Brompton in Pickering-Lytbe, died the 7th of November, 1481.

Jesu Mercy. Lady Helpe.

Robert Sorsby, S. T. B. Precentor of this Cathedral, born at Sheffield, and educated at Emanuel College, Cambridge, died the 15th of August, 1683, aged 74.

Hic dormit in Christo quod mortale fuit venerabilis et primævæ pietatis viri Jacobi Fall, S. T. P. olim Regiæ Majestati apud Scotos ab Historiis et Academia Glasguensis Principalis Plurimum colendi: quem hierarchia Apostolica e Scotia sua exulante ostracismo simul insignitum hæc Ecclesia Metropol. in Præcentorem Archidiaconum Clevelandiæ, et Canon. Resident. Cooptasse summo in honore et lucro posuit; ubi per 19, et quod excurrit, annos confratribus conjunctissimus, Pauperibus, peregrinis, omnibus bonis charus vixit, flebilis obiit pridie idus Junii, Anno Salutis, 1711. Ætatis suæ 64.

[Here

[*Here sleeps in Christ what was mortal of James Fall, Professor of Theology, a Man of primitive Piety and truly venerable Character. He held for some Time the respectable Offices of Scots Historian to the King, and Principal of the University of Glasgow. The Apostolical Hierarchy being driven out of Scotland, and he banished with it, this Metropolitcal Church thought she did herself the greatest Honor and Service in electing him Precentor, Archdeacon of Cleveland, and Canon Residentiary. In these Dignities he lived 19 Years and upwards, in the greatest Union with his Brethren, beloved by the Poor, the Stranger, and all good People, and died lamented the 12th Day of June, 1711, aged 64.*]

Robert Field, S. T. P. Archdeacon of Cleveland, and also Sub-Dean and Prebendary of this Church, died Sept. 9. 1680, aged 42.

The Monument of Archbishop *Sterne* is of Marble in the modern Taste, erected within an Iron Pallisade. Upon the Pedestal Part a mitred Figure lies reclined with his Head upon his Hand, and upon the two external Angles of the Pedestal are two winged little Boys weeping. Over the Figure is an Architrave, Frize, and Cornice, adorned with Drapery and Festoons; over that is a semicircular Cornice and his Coat of Arms. The Monument bears this Inscription:

Hic spe futuræ Gloriæ situs est

RICHARDUS STERNE, MANSFELDIAE honestis parentibus
ortus:

Tria apud CANTABRIGIENSES Collegia certatim
Ipsam cum superbia arripiunt, et jactant suam,
SANCTAE ET INDIVIDUAE TRINITATIS Scholarum
CORPORIS CHRISTI socium, JESU tandem praefectum
meritissimum,

GULIELMO CANTUARIENSI martyri a sacris in fatali
pergmate astitit;

Ausus et ipse inter pessimos esse bonus, et vel cum illo
commori,

Postea honesto consilio nobile formandae juventuti ope-
ram dedit,

Ne deessent qui Deo et regi, cum licuerit, rite servirent:
Quo tandem reduce (etiam cum apologia et prece) rogatur

Ut

Ut CARLEOLENSIS esse Episcopus non dedignaretur

At non illi, magis quam soli, diu latere licuit :

In humili illa Provincia satis constitit se summum meruisse,
Ad primatum igitur EBORACENSEM, et plena splenderet
gloria, evectus est.

In utroque ita se jessit, ut Deo priusquam sibi prospiceret;
Ecclesias spoliatas olim de suo vel dotavit, vel ditavit
amplius.

Non antiquis Eccesiæ patribus impar fuisset, si coævus ;
Omnis in illo enituit, quae antistitem deceat, et ornet,
virtus,

Gravitas, sanctitas, charitas, rerum omnium scientia,

In utraque fortuna par animi firmitas, et constantia,
Equissimus ubique vitæ tenor, regiminis justitia, et mo-
deratio ;

In sexto supra octogesimum Anno Corpus erectum.

Oris dignitas, oculorum vigor auriumque, animi præsentia,

Nec ulla in senectute faex, sed adhuc flos prudentiæ

Satis probarunt quid mensa possit et vita sobria.

Obiit Jun. 18, Anno { Salutis 1683.
Ætatis suæ 87.

[Here lies, in the Hope of future Glory, Richard Sterne, descended from a respectable Family at Mansfield. Three Colleges of Cambridge contended to do him Honor, and boast of him as their own. Having been a Scholar of Trinity College, he was elected Fellow of Christ's, and afterwards enjoyed and adorned the Mastership of Jesus'. He attended the Martyr William of Canterbury, as his Chaplain, on the fatal Scaffold, with whom he had the Courage even to have died, for he dared to be good among the worst of Men. Afterwards he was employed in the Education of several Gentlemen of Rank and Fortune, and in this Character it was his Study to instill into them those Principles of Piety and Loyalty which might engage them in the true Service of God, and, when the Times allowed it, of the King. Upon the King's Return he was earnestly entreated to accept, what was acknowledged to be unworthy of his Acceptance, the See of Carlisle. But his Merit was no more to be concealed than the Light of Day: In that humble Province it appeared that he deserved even the highest Station; and, that he might be seen in all his Glory, he was promoted to the Metropolitan See of York. In both it was his Study to promote the Interests of Religion rather than his own: Several Churches, which had been deprived of their Revenues, be

be endow'd, and some with even more than their original Possessions. Had he lived in primitive Times he had not been inferior to the most ancient Ornaments of the Church: Every Thing that becomes and adorns a Prelate shone in his Character; Fortitude, Authority, Sanctity, Charity, universal Knowledge, and a Magnanimity equally superior to prosperous and adverse Fortune. In every Instance he lived according to the Laws of the most perfect Virtue, and his Government in the Church was the Government of unblemish'd Justice and Fidelity, tempered with the most amiable Lenity and Candor. Even in his 86th Year his Person was still erect and graceful, his Countenance full of Dignity, his Eye full of Spirit, and all his Senses unimpaired: His Mind still enjoyed all its Vigor, and retained all its Wisdom: In extreme old Age he tasted nothing of the Dregs of Life, and is an eminent Example of the happy Fruits of a temperate and sober Conduct. He died June 18, 1683, aged 87.]

Anna Sterne, Daughter of Richard, Archbishop of York, joined the Choir of Virgins March 24, 1678, aged 17.

Mrs. Penelope Gibson's is a neat oval Compartment, adorned with Cherubins, &c. with these Words on it:

Near this Place lies the Body of Mrs. Penelope Gibson, Daughter to John Gibson of Welbourne, in the County of York, Esq. She died the 19th of January, 1715.

Samuel Terrick's, M. A. is a neat modern Monument against the Wall with his Coat of Arms upon the Top Part, which is elegantly executed, and bears this Inscription:
M. S.

SAMUELIS TERRICK, A. M.

Eccl. Paroch. de *Wheldrake*, Rectoris,

Hujusce Metropoliticae Canon. Residen.

Viro Praehonorabile — Stanhope Legato in Hispaniam,

Dein Reverendissimo Pioq; Praesuli Johanni Sharp

à Sacris, Olim, Domesticis,

Quali erat ingenio, qua virtute,

Quantum prodesse poterat et placere simul,

Conjice viator, cum noveris

Multâ illum Scientia, Multa Rerum atque Hominum
Cognitione

Eloquentiâ item fuisse suavi simul et Nervosa,

Vitâ ac Moribus gravem et pium;

In Colloquia jucundum et facetum,
Sincero pectore, atq; animo Candido prorsus et benevolo.

His Præditus dotibus
Bonorum amicitiam, Omnium favorem
Sibi facile conciliarit vivus.

Sublatum omnes Quærent,
Boni veris deflent Lachrymis.

Ob. 2do die Januarii 17 $\frac{1}{9}$.

Ætat. suæ 51mo.

[Sacred to the Memory of Samuel Terrick, M. A. Rector of the Parish Church of Wheldrake, Canon Residentiary of this Church, formerly Chaplain to the Right Honourable — Stanhope, Ambassador to Spain, and afterwards to the Most Reverend and Pious Prelate John Sharp. What his Temper and his Virtue were, what Power he had both to entertain and to instruct, you will judge, Reader, when you are informed that his Knowledge, both of Men and Things, was accurate and extensive, that his Eloquence was at once both sweet and nervous, that his Life and Manners were grave and pious, his Conversation agreeable and pleasant, and his Heart most perfectly sincere, candid, and benevolent. Blest with these Endowments, he attracted the Friendship of the Good, and the Esteem of all. All that knew him feel the Loss of him, and the Good bewail it with the most unaffected Sorrow and Regret. He died the 2d Day of June, 17 $\frac{1}{9}$, in the 51st Year of his Age.]

The Monument of William Pearson, LL. D. is a neat plain one against the Wall, with his Coat of Arms on the Top, and has the following Inscription:

M. S. Gulielmi Pearson, LL. D. Dioceseos Eborum Cancellarii, Archidiaconi Nottingham, hujus Ecclesiæ Canonici Residentiarii, & Sub-decani, necnon Rectoris de Bolton-Percy, Viri non tam muneribus & dignitatibus, quam meritis et dotibus ecclesiasticis cumulati: Illorum enim cum ambivisset nulla, egregie administravit singula, ornavit omnia: Viri insuper pietate, Charitate et suavitate, morum singulari plane insignis, qui studiis, et laboribus sacris assidue incumbendo, valetudinem satis firmam, imminuit, exhausit, vitamque omnibus desideratissimam, per brevem reddidit, obiit 6 Febr. 1715. A° Ætat. 53. Marito Dilectissimo Conjux Mæstissima. M. H. P. C.

[Sacred

[*Sacred to the Memory of William Pearson, Doctor of Laws, Chancellor of the Diocese of York, Archdeacon of Nottingham, Canon Residentiary and Sub-Dean of this Church, and Rector of Bolton-Piercy: Yet more distinguish'd by his Talents and his Merits than by his Dignities and Offices in the Church, of which he courted none, discharged each in the most exemplary Manner, and adorned all. His Piety, his Charity, and the Sweetness of his Temper, were truly singular and eminent; and such was his Assiduity in sacred Studies and religious Functions, that it injured, and at length overcame, a vigorous Constitution, and contracted so desirable a Life within much too narrow Limits. He died Feb. 6, 1715, in the 53d Year of his Age. To a beloved Husband, an afflicted Wife erects and consecrates this Monument.*]

The Countess of Cumberland's is a Table Tomb, supported by four swelling Vases, and has these Words:

Here lyeth in Rest the Body of the Right Honourable *Frances Cecil*, Countess of Cumberland, Daughter of the Right Honourable *Robert* Earl of Salisbury, (Lord High-Treasurer of England, and Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries) she married the Right Honourable *Henry* Lord Clifford, Bromfleet, Vetrepon and Vessy, Earl of Cumberland, and Lord Lieutenant of the County of York under King *Charles* the First, the last Earl of that ancient and most Noble Family of Clifford; by whom the said Lady had Issue the Right Honourable the Lady *Elizabeth Clifford* (married to the Right Honourable *Richard* Lord Boyle, Baron Clifford and Earl of Burlington in England, Earl of Cork and Lord High-Treasurer of Ireland); also three Sons, viz. *Francis*, *Charles*, and *Henry*, and one Daughter more, the Lady *Frances Clifford*, who all died young. This Noble Lady, being of the Age of Forty-nine Years and Eleven Months, departed this mortal Life at York, on the Fourth Day of February, in the Year of our Lord 1643.

Archbishop Scrope's is a Gothick Tomb, about three Feet high and eight Feet long; the Front Gothick Tracery and Shields, with Gothick Mouldings; but has no Inscription.

In St. Stephen's Chapel, which was at the East End of this Isle, were interred many of the Noble Family of Scrope.

Besides

Besides what have been mentioned, which laid before the Door of it, *Leland* says that in his Time were these broken Inscriptions:

Thomas de Masbam, Lord Scrope, died

Henry the eldest Son of John Lord Scrope, 1418

Philippa, Wife of Henry Lord Scrope of Masbam, Daughter of Guy Lord Brien, died Nov. 19, 1406.

Stephen le Scrope, Archdeacon of Richmond, died 1418.

On a Monument of grey Marble is this Inscription:

Here lies, in Hopes of a blessed Resurrection, the Body of SAMUEL BREARY, D. D. who, at his Death, was Succentor of the Canons, and Prebendary of *Strensal* in this Cathedral Church; also Rector of the two near adjoining Rectorys of *Meddleton* and *South-Dalton* in the *East-Riding*. He was Son and Heir of *Christopher Breary* of *Middlethorpe*, Gentleman, Son and Heir of *Christopher Breary*, Esq; once Lord-Mayor of this City, who was Son of *William Breary*, Esq; twice Lord-Mayor, who, by his Father *Walter Breary*, of *Leeds*, Gent. was Grandson of *William Breary*, Rector of *Langford* in *Derbyshire*, who was Heir to a younger Son of *William* and *Isold Breary* of *Mensington*, alias *Menston*, called *Walter*; which last-named *William Breary* was Son and Heir of *Richard Breary*, Esq; of *Menston*, (by *Alice* Daughter and Heiress of *Robert Bradley*, Esq; Lord of the Manor of *Kelbrook*) and who was lineally descended from *Adam Breary*, of *Mensington*, Grandson of *Robert Breary*, alias *Brearhaugh*, of *Breary*, alias *Brearhaugh*, near *Leeds*, by *Agnes*, Daughter and Heiress of *Richard Frank*, Esq. This SAMUEL BREARY, here interred, married *Lellis*, Daughter and Heiress of *Thomas Spencer*, of *Lyn-Regis*, Merchant, and left Issue by her one Son, named *Christopher Spencer Breary*, and two Daughters, named *Lellisa* and *Elizabeth Spatchburst*. *Lellis*, his mournful Widow, has caused this Inscription of his own Writing, and this Monument directed by him to be in this Form, both at his Request, to be erected here. *Obiit 15th Jan. A. D. 1735. Aet. 65.*

Fixed to the Wall of the North Isle, on a white Marble Monument.

H. J.

JOHANNES RICHARDSON, A. M.
*Bradfordiâ in hoc Comitatu oriundus,
Coll. Christi apud Cant. alumnus.*

JOHANNI SHARP Archiep. Ebor. per complures annos a
sacris domesticis;

Auctus simul Rectoriâ de *Beefford* & Prebendâ de *Wistow*;
Quam in hac Ecclesia Dignitatem amplioribus postea
permutavit,

Ad potiora Stalla euectus Præcentoris, & Archidiaconi
de *Cleveland*;

In numerum tandem Canonicoꝝ Residentiariorum
ascitus.

Vir pacificus, verecundus, simplex: Hisce nominibus
cum paucis celebrandus,

Cum plerisq; probis & piis quoad cætera laudandus.
Familiaribus suis & amicis, ob admodum suavem a na-
turâ indolem, moresq; planè ingenuos,

Non minùs charus vixit quam desideratus decessit,
28 Oct. 1735. Æt. 60.

[*Here lies John Richardson, M. A. born at Bradford in this County, educated at Christ College, Cambridge, many Years Chaplain to John Sharp, Archbishop of York, and at the same Time beneficed with the Rectory of Beefford and the Prebend of Wistow, which he afterwards changed for higher Dignities in this Church, being advanced to the better Stalls of the Precentor and Archdeacon of Cleveland, and at length called in to the Number of the Canons Residentiary. He was a peaceable, modest, and honest Man. In these Characters few could be compared to him, in other Things he was not exceeded by most good and pious Men. His Disposition naturally most agreeable and sweet, and his Behaviour altogether liberal and polite, rendered him in his Life-time no less dear to his Friends and Acquaintance, than regretted by them at his Death, which happened the 28th of October, 1735, in the 60th Year of his Age.*]

Monumental

Monumental Inscriptions in the South Isle of the Choir.

John Halton, Priest at the Altar of *St. William*, in the Metropolitan Church of *York*, died the 8th of *June*, 1516.

John Redness, Priest in this Church, died the 11th of *October*, 1428.

William Carwode, Canon Residentiary of this Church, died the 19th of *March*, 1439.

Thomas Greenwode, LL. D. Canon Residentiary of this Church, died the 11th of *May*, 1421.

Hic situs est *Richardus Whittington*, Rector Ecclesiæ de *Wheldrake*, vir pius et providus, Dei eximius præco qui quod verbo docuit facto confirmavit, omnes quippe facultates ad redimendas decimas in usum Ecclesiæ allocavit, ejusque sumptibus Rectoriam de *Holme* in *Spaldingmoor*, se liberatam et reducem Ecclesiæ gaudet, scilicet scilicet œconomus hæres iste, Dei et cohæres cum Christo, Christum sibi hæredem instituit. Ob. sept. die *Aprilis*, 1628.

[Here lies *Richard Whittington*, Rector of *Wheldrake*, a pious and prudent Man, who enforced his Doctrine by his Deeds; for he appropriated all his Substance to the Redemption of Tithes for the Service of the Church. It was at his Expence that the Rectory of *Holme* in *Spaldingmoor* was recovered and brought back again to the Church. This successful Steward, himself an Heir of God and Joint-Heir with Christ, appointed Christ his Heir. He died the 7th of *April*, 1628.

Thomas Forne, Under-Treasurer of the Church of *York*, Canon of the Chapel of the Blessed *Mary* and of the Holy Angels, also Priest at the Altar of *St. Agatha* in the same Church, died the 15th of *July*, 1533.

John de Newton, Chaplain, died the 14th of *July*, 1416.

William Wath, a Vicar of this Church, died the 12th of *January*, 1426.

Thomas Beleby, Priest of the Cathedral Church of *York*, and Clerk of the Fabrick thereof, died *February* 28, 1443.

John Knapton, Sub-Treasurer of this Church, died the 3d of *November*, 1471.

John Awham, Master Carpenter of the Cathedral Church of *York*.

Richard Godson, Priest and Under-Treasurer of this Church, died the 20th of *May*, 1416.

Thomas Garton, Sub-Treasurer of this Church, died the 14th of November, 1419.

William Garland, Vicar of this Church, died the 4th of April, 1408.

Cutbert Marshall, D. D. Archdeacon of Nottingham, Prebendary of *Ustwayte*, Canon Residentiary of this Church, was buried the 25th of January, 1549.

Nicholas Wanton's Monument is a very antique Piece of Architecture, with a Figure in the Posture of praying, and has this Inscription:

Hic jacet *Nicholaus Wanton*, Arm. Filius Ætate minimus et Hæres *Thomæ Wanton* de Civitate *Londini* Arm. et *Job*. Uxoris ejus unicæ Filix et Hæredis *Johan. Laxton*, Fratris et Hæredis *Gulielmi Laxton* Militis Aurati, qui dum vivus fuerat immaculata morum Probitate, Religionis Sanctitate, Corporis Castitate, et Pacis denique Tranquillitate, erga omnes justum, sanctum, purum et quietum se præbuit, et quod sanum solummodo Animum Virtutis Studio applicaret, ab immundis Mundi Illecebris et Conjugii Curis securus vixit, adeo Vitam degit contemplativam qua melius ad Finem pergeret summa cum Consolatione, placidam et obtineat Consolationem sine fine sempiternam. Obiit secundo die *Martii*, An. Dom. 1617.

Me juxta Fratrem quicumque videt tumultatum,
Mortis venturæ sit memor ille suæ.

[Here lies *Nicholas Wanton*, Esq; youngest Son and Heir of *Thomas Wanton* of London, Esq; and of *Joan* his Wife, only Daughter and Heiress of *John Laxton*, the Brother and Heir of *William Laxton*, Knight, who through all his Life was eminent for the unspotted Purity of his Manners, for the Sanctity of his Religion, for his unblemished Chastity, and for the Calmness and Peaceableness of his Disposition. He was just, upright, blameless, and inoffensive towards all Men. Such was the Soundness of his Mind, and such his Application to the Study of Virtue, that he past his Life in Contemplation, superior to the Temptations of the World, and exempt from the Cares of Wedlock, that by this Means, having spent his Days in Comfort, he might finish them in Peace, and finally obtain everlasting Consolation.

Whoever

*Whoever sees me and my Brother
Lying here by one another,
Let him think that nought can save
Him or his Friends from the Grave.]*

Prope hunc Tumulum sepultus est *Gulielmus Wanton*, Filius secundus *Thomæ Wanton* prædicti et Fratris dicti *Nicholai*, qui obiit 23. die mensis *Septembris*, Anno 1577. *Johannes Layer*, Arm. Hæres et Nepos *Nich. Wanton*, propter Amoris sui Comprobationem, et Avunculi defuncti Famæ Conservationem, hunc struxit Tumulum.

[*Near this Tomb is buried William Wanton, second Son of the aforesaid Thomas Wanton, and Brother of the said Nicholas, who died the 23d of September, 1577. John Layer, Esq; Heir and Nephew of Nicholas Wanton, erected this Monument to testify his Love for, and preserve the Memory of, his deceased Uncle.*

William Palmer's Monument is a small square Compartment, and bears this Inscription:

Gulielmus Palmer, Cantabr. Aul. Pemb. quondam Socius; in Terris peregrinatus est Annos 66; sacrosancto ecclesiastici Pastoris munere functus 45; Cancellarius hujus Ecclesiæ 34; obiit Anno Gratiae 1605, Octobris 23. Cujus Doctrinam, Hospitalitatem, Vigilantiam, Mores, Rostra Publica, Aedes privatæ, Ecclesiæ Fabrica, Civium Eulogia resonant. Annam Conjugem, Rowlandi Taleri, J. V. Doctoris et Martyri Filiam, et ex ea 7. Liberos superstites reliquit, tribus præmissis. Sub hoc marmore Christi adventum expectans obdormit.

[*William Palmer, late Fellow of Pembroke-Hall in Cambridge, sejournd on Earth 66 Years; discharged the holy Office of Priesthood 45 Years; was Chancellor of this Church 34 Years; and died the 23d of October, 1605. The Pulpits re-echo his Doctrine, private Houses his Hospitality, the Fabrick of the Church his Vigilance, and the Praise of the Citizens his moral Virtues. He left behind him Ann his Wife, Daughter of Rowland Taylor, Doctor of Canon and Civil Law and Martyr, by whom he had ten Children, three of whom died before him. He sleeps under this Marble, waiting for the Coming of Christ.*]

Jane Hodson's is a small Compartment, with two *Corinthian* Columns and a plain Entablature, with a Pediment, upon which are two weeping Boys, Coat of Arms, and an Urn, with the following Inscription:

Selectissimæ Conjugis Virtuti hoc qualicumque elogio parentavit, afflictui indulgit vir si quis alius inestissimus. *Jana Hodson*, uxor *Phinix Hodson* S. Theologiæ Professoris, et hujus Ecclesiæ Cancellarii, Fœmina in exemplum nata et super omnem Adulationem absoluta, sexus suæ præclarum specimen, et totius etiam urbis insigne ornamentum. Hinc merito deliciae et lætitiæ viri, suis dilecta, omnibus gratiosa, Pietatem, Modestiam, Beneficentiam, obnixè coluit. Familiæ Norma, Hospes benigna, Pauperum Altrix Munifica, quibus erogando provida, et fœlix œconomia Facultates auxit, propinquos cupide extraneos humanissime excepit. Conjux fidelis, Mater fœcunda et quæ non minore Sollicitudine Liberos educavit quos peperit. Postquam numerosa utriusque Sexus Sobole Maritum suum adauxisset, in vicesimo-quarto tandem partu, Doloris Acerbitate, tanquam Miles in Statione summa animi Constantia succubuit, et integris adhuc Ætate et Forma adeo ut Virginem diceres quæ toties Mater erat. Turbato Naturæ Ordine provectiorem jam Virum reliquit ardentissimo ipsius Desiderio quotidie canescentem. Dulcissimam interim Conjugem non exaudientem vocat desertissimus Maritus *P. H.* Obiit Ætatis suæ 38. et circiter 8. menses 2 Sept. 1636.

[By this feeble Elegy on the Virtue of the best of Wives, her distressed Husband would pay the Tribute that he owes to her Merit, while he indulges his own Affliction. *Jane Hodson*, Wife of *Phineas Hodson*, Professor of Theology and Chancellor of this Church, born for an Example of all Excellence, and beyond all Flattery accomplished, was a shining Specimen of Female Merit, and a signal Ornament of this City. She was, as she deserved to be, her Husband's Treasure and Delight; she had the tenderest Affections of her Friends, and the Esteem of all that knew her. In the Study and Exercise of Piety, Modesty, and Beneficence, she was as steady as she was zealous. To her Family she exhibited a Pattern of the most exact Conformity to the Rules and Orders she established for it; to those whom she received into it she was kind and liberal, to the Poor a most bountiful Benefactress,

tress, and yet in all her Expences so intelligent and prudent, that her Substance grew notwithstanding her Beneficence. Her Relatives she entertained with the most cordial Affection, and Strangers with the most engaging Politeness. She was a faithful Wife, and the Mother of a large Family, which she educated with a Care and Tenderneſs that was not even surpassed by the Pain with which she bore them. Having bleſt her Husband with a numerous Progeny of both Sexes, at laſt, in her twenty-fourth Labour, overpowered by the extreme Severity of her Pains, ſhe fell, like a Centinel on Duty, with the moſt perfect Steadineſs and Tranquillity of Mind, in ſo early a Period of Life and ſuch unfaded Bloom of Beauty, that ſhe had the Appearance rather of a Virgin, than of the Mother of ſo many Children. Contrary to the natural Order of Events, ſhe has left behind her a Husband more advanced in Life, whoſe tender Regret for her is daily haſtening thoſe Infirmities of Nature which will at length convey him to her, though in the mean Time ſhe hears not how often he repeats her Name, ignorant both of his Love and his Affliction. She died the 2d of September, 1636, aged 38 Years and about 8 Months.

Sir William Gee's is a very antique Architectural Monument. Upon the Pedestal Part are ſix ſmall Figures in the Poſture of praying; above are three larger Figures kneeling in three Arches, decorated with Bells, Books, Coat of Arms, Cherubins, &c. and has this Inſcription:

In Humanis magnus, in Divinis multus.

[Great in human Accompliſhments, and much in the Exercises of Religion.]

On one Side,

Non opus eſt tumulo, victrix cui fama ſuperſtes,
 Lucrum cui mors eſt non opus eſt lachrymis;
 Solamen vivi, venturis utile ſec'lis,
 Virtutis calcar, ſunt pia facta patrum;
 Quod ſuper eſt relegas, pietate imitare, viator,
 Hac præſens cauſa conſtruitur tumulus.

[What Need of Tears, or monumental Praise,
 Bleſt Shade! Thy Actions or thy Name to raiſe,
 To Souls like thine Death with a Smile appears,
 And his grim Form an Angel's Semblance wears.]

What

*What Joy were ours had Time but spar'd his Rage,
 O bright Example for the future Age.
 Recorded Virtue God-like Warmth inspires,
 The pious Children emulate their Sires.
 Behold this Stone; with heav'nly Ardor mov'd,
 Act like its Owner, and like him be lov'd.]*

On the other,

*Quid monumenta paro, nostro cui pectore nullo
 Interitura die stent monumenta tibi?
 Hic ego non celanda tuæ præconia laudis
 Celavi, et summis æmula facta viris.
 Mi satis: At nostrum cunctis testemur amorem
 Hunc quoque virtuti do, cumulo, tumulum.*

*[Ah, why this Tomb! since from my sorrowing Heart,
 His dear Remembrance never shall depart:
 Yet here, ev'n here his Actions let me tell,
 And on his Praise with mournful Fondness dwell,
 I ask no more; then shall this Marble prove
 Sacred at once to Virtue and to Love.]*

Underneath,

ANNO DOM. 1611.

In æternam primævæ labis memoriam.

[In eternal Remembrance of the Fall of our first Parents.]

*Stay, gentle Passenger, and read,
 A Sentence sent thee from the Dead.
 If Wisdom, Wealth, Honour or Honesty,
 Chastity, Zeal, Faith, Hope or Charity;
 If universal Learning, Language, Law,
 Pure Piety, Religion's reverend Awe,
 Firm Friends, fair Issue; if a virtuous Wife,
 A quiet Conscience, a contented Life,
 The Clergy's Prayers, or the poor Man's Tears,
 Could have lent Length to Man's determin'd Years,
 Sure as the Fate which for our Fault we fear,
 Proud Death had ne'er advanc'd his Trophy here;
 In it behold thy Doom, thy Tomb provide,
 Sir WILLIAM GEE had all these Pleas, yet died.*

GULIELMUS

GULIELMUS GEE, nuper de *B. Burton* in *Com. Eborum*. *Aqu. Aurat.* JACOBO *Mag. Brit.* Monarch. primo a consiliis simul et secretis. Vir Pietate, Religione et Munificentia, (precipue in Ministros verbi) præ cæteris insignis. Linguarum *Latinae, Græcæ, Hebraicæ*, cultiorum fere omnium addo et literarum, scientia spectabilis, utriusque Juris prudentia, et sacrae quod supremum, Theologiæ non minus Practicæ quam Theoricæ ad miraculum celebris. Postquam uxores primo THOMASINAM Reverendiss. in CHRISTO patris D. D. HUTTON Archiepisc. *Eborac.* filiam, ac deinde MARIAM ex generoso CROMPTONORUM stirpe oriundam, virgines duxisset. et ex utrisque satis pulchra et liberali utrisque sexus prole auct. ad virtuti æque ac specie propag. intendisset, Annos in hæc lachrymabili valle natus circiter quinquag. retardari sustineret, inconcussa in CHRISTUM fide, inviolata erga proximos Charitate, suaviter obdormiens in Domino, animam Deo patri, exuvias terræ matri, resumpturus olim cum sænore placide resignavit.

Cui Dom. Mariæ GEE, (Consors dum convixerunt) felicitates et præ sextus modulo, (virtut. futura etiam ubi fata volunt) et sepulchri exiguum hoc eximii tamen amoris et fidei conjugalis Monumentum pro voto dedicant certe æternum post tot annos Vidua posuit. Nec Mors mihi finis amoris *

[William Gee, of Bishop-Burton, in the County of York, Knight, one of the Privy Council, and Secretary to James I. King of Great-Britain; a Man illustrious for Piety, Integrity, and Beneficence, especially to the Ministers of God's Word. He was eminent for his Skill in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew Languages; for his Knowledge both of Ecclesiastical and Civil Law, and especially for his Acquaintance with Theology both Theoretical and Practical. After he had married first Thomesine, Daughter of the Most Reverend Father in Christ Dr. Hutton, Archbishop of York, and afterwards Mary, sprung from the illustrious Family of the Cromptons, by each of which he had a fair and hopeful Progeny, over whom he exercised the tenderest Care to form them to every Excellence, he patiently continued in this Vale of Tears for near fifty Years, in the Exercise of an
unshaken

* The original Inscription is in several Places so inaccurate, that it is difficult to say what is its real Meaning.

unshaken Faith in Christ, and an unviolated Charity towards Men. At length he fell asleep in Jesus, placidly resigning his Soul to God his Father, and his Body to its Mother Earth, in the Expectation that he shall one Day receive it back from thence gloriously improved and beautified.

Mary Gee, who, while they lived together, was the Companion of his Enjoyments, and, beyond the ordinary Measure of her Sex, of his Virtues too, now, after some Years of Widowhood, expecting, when the Will of God is such, to take Part also of his Grave, has erected this ineffectual Monument of her tender Affection and conjugal Fidelity, desirous to perpetuate, as long as possible, what she wishes might endure for ever.

O Death! his Love still lives within my Heart,
And mocks the Efforts of thy feeble Dart.]

Archbishop Hutton's is an antique Architectural Monument, with a Figure lying at whole Length upon the Pedestal Part, and three Figures kneeling below in three Arches, decorated upon the Top with Coats of Arms, &c. and bears the following Inscription:

Epitaphium *Mattbæi Huttoni* Celeberrimi Archiepiscopi
Eboracensis Memoræ Sacrum.

Cujus expressam Corporis Effigiem cernis, Lector, si mentis quoque imaginem videre cupis, *Ambrosium* ve etiam *Augustinum* cogita; alterius quippe ingenium argutum, alterius limatum judicium hoc præfule vivente vixit. Qui in academia *Cantabrigiensi* olim sacræ Theologiæ Professor publicus et literarum columen claruit; postea erat ad decanatum *Eboracensem*, hinc ad Episcopatum *Dunelmensem*, illinc ad Archi-præsulatum *Eboracensem*, providentia divina, serenissimæ Reginæ *Elizabethæ* auspiciis, propter admirabilem eruditionis, integritatis, et prudentiæ laudem provectus; decurso tandem ætatis suæ annorum LXXX curriculo, Corpus *Adæ*, animam *Christi* gremio commendavit. Ecquid vis amplius, Lector? Nosce te ipsum. Obiit 16. die mensis *Januarii*, Anno Dom. MDCV.

[Epitaph

[*Epitaph sacred to the Memory of Matthew Hutton, Archbishop of York. You see here, Reader, the Effigy of his Body; would you see also the Image of his Mind, think of Ambrose or of Austin; for he possessed the Genius and Acuteness of the one, the Accuracy and Judgment of the other. He had formerly been the great Support of Literature in the University of Cambridge, in which he bore the Character of Professor in Theology: Afterwards, by Divine Providence, through the Favor of her Most Serene Majesty, Elizabeth, on Account of his extraordinary Learning, Integrity, and Prudence, he was promoted, first to the Deanery of York; then to the Bishoprick of Durham; and lastly to the Archbishoprick of York. Having finished a Race of fourscore Years, he committed his Body to the Grave, and his Soul into the Bosom of his Saviour. Dost thou ask more, Reader? Know thyself. He died Jan. 16, 1605.*]

Hic jacet Huttoni conjux pia fida Beatrix,
Terra tegit terram, mens loca summa tenet.
Felix illa fuit dum vixit prole viroque,
Junctior at Christo morte beata magis.
Obdormivit quinto die Maii, 1582.

[*Here lies the pious, faithful, and benevolent Wife of Hutton: Earth covers what was earthly in her; her Soul is ascended up on high. While she lived she was happy in her Offspring and her Husband, but now more happy, since Death has united her more closely unto Christ. She fell asleep the 5th of May, 1582.*]

William Savage, Bachelor of Decrees, Sub-Treasurer of this Metropolitcal Church, died the 25th of July, 1508.

William Evers, a Priest of this Church, and Rector of the Church of *All Saints*, died the 24th of May, 1419.

Charles Fairo, Priest in this Church at the Altar of *St. Mary Magdalene*, and Clerk of the Fabrick of this Church, died the 24th of September, 1414.

Penelope, the Daughter of Sir Gervase Cuttler of *Stainborough*, Knight, departed this Life Dec. 21, 1686.

Against the Wall,

JOHANNES BROOKE Sac. Theol. Professor, Collegii
Universitatis Oxon. olim socius, *Emliensis* primum, tum
Silkstoniæ,

Silksteniæ, denique *Baintoniæ* Ecclesiæ Rector dignissimus; hujus Ecclesiæ Metropolitanae Precentor, et Canonicus Residentiarius. Vir prudens et providus, in Concionibus frequens et doctus, vixit ad Annum Ætatis suæ 40, obdormivit Domino 23 Martii A. D. 1616, et positus est juxta hoc Monumentum, expectans noviss. Sanctorum Resurrectionem.

Pastor eras plebi dilectus, pabula vitæ,
Sæpe tuæ, et docta doctor in urbe dabas,
Officium egregiè hîc tu Præcentoris obibas,
Tempora sed vitæ sunt nimis arcta tuæ,
Quæ te dilexit mœret tua funera Conjux,
Accipe suprema hoc funere justa tua.

[John Brooke, Professor of Theology, formerly Fellow of University College, Oxford, the worthy Rector. first of the Church of Emlyn, then of Silkstone, and afterwards of Bainton, Precentor of this Metropolitcal Church and Canon Residentiary. He was a wise and prudent Man, a frequent and learned Preacher. He lived into his fortieth Year, fell asleep in the Lord the 23d of March, 1616, and is deposited near this Monument, waiting for the final Resurrection of the Saints.

Thou wert a Shepherd beloved by the Flock, whom, in this learned City, thou didst often feed with the Bread of Life: Thou didst here honourably discharge the Office of Precentor. Thy Term of Life was short: Thy affectionate Wife bewails the Loss of thee: Accept these last Honors that she pays thee.]

Edmund Bunnei, ex nobili Bunniorum Familia oriundus, sacrae Theologiæ Bach. Collegii Mertonensis in Oxon. olim Socius, Parochiæ Bolton-Per. Pastor, Ecclesiarum B. Pauli Lond. B. Petrum Eborum. B. Mariæ Cariol. Prebendarius dignissimus. Concionator frequentissimus, vicatim et oppidatim, prædicando multos annos consumpsit. Cum ab amorem Christi Hereditatem paternam Fratri Richardo juniori reliquisset. Obiit 6 die mensis Februarii, 1711.

Under a painted Board, with his Effigies, &c.

Hæc senis Edmundi Bunne est quem cernis imago,
A quo Bunnei villula nomen habet.

Clarus

Clarus erat ; tanti tumuit neque Sanguinis æstu ;
 Hæres Patris erat, profuit esse nihil.
 Denotat ætatem gravitas, resolutio mentem,
 Zelum scripta, aciem pulpita, facta fidem.
 Vasa sacra librosque dedit post funera templo,
 Et bona pauperibus cætera ; seque Deo.

[Edmund Bunney, descended from the Noble Family of the Bunneys, Bachelor in Theology, formerly Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, Pastor of the Parish of Bolton-Percy, Prebendary of the Churches of St. Paul, London, St. Peter's, York, and St. Mary's, Carlisle. He was a frequent Preacher both in Town and Country, and spent many Years in this Work, having, for the Love he bore to Christ and his Service, given up his paternal Inheritance to his younger Brother Richard. He died the 6th of February, 1611.

This is the Effigy of the aged Edmund Bunney, from whom the Village of Bunney takes its Name : He was of a celebrated Family, but not proud of his Extraction ; the Heir of his Father, but not the richer for his Inheritance. His Gravity was such as became his Age : His Spirit was distinguished by his Resolution, and his Writings by his Zeal. The Pulpit showed the Power of his Talents, and his whole Conduct the Integrity of his Heart : His holy Vessels and his Books he bequeathed to the Church, to the Poor he gave the rest of his Effects, and himself to God.]

Archbishop Lamplugh's Monument is a modern one, within an Iron Pallisade, having a mitred Figure erect upon the Pedestal Part ; on each Hand revealed Pilasters, a Cove Cornice with two weeping Boys thereon and his Coat of Arms, a semi-circular Pediment with an Urn upon the Top, &c. and has the following Inscription :

Hic
 In Spe resurgendi depositum jacet
 Quod mortale fuit
 Reverendissimi in Christo Patris Thomæ Lamplugh,
 Archiepiscopi Eboracensis, S. T. P.
 Ex antiqua et generosa Lamplughorum de Lamplugh,
 In agro Cumbriensi Familia oriundi.
 Qui Oxoniæ in Collegio Reginæ Alumnus et Socius,
 (Ubi Literas humaniores et sacras hausit)

Aulæ S. *Albani* in eadem Academia Principalis.
 Ecclesiæ S. *Martini* juxta *Westmonasterium* Vicarius,
 Decanus *Roffensis*, et Anno 1676 Episcopus *Exoniensis*
 consecratus.

Tandem (licet Dignitatem multum deprecatus)
 In Sedem hanc Metropolitanam evectus est Anno 1688,
 Mense *Novembri*.

Vir (si quis alius) per varios Vitæ honorumque Gradus
 spectabilis,

Ob Vitæ Innocentiam, morum Probitatem,
 Verbi Divini Prædicationem, Charitatem in Patriam,
 Et Zelum erga Dòmum Dei Ecclesiam *Anglicanam*
 In Memoria æterna cum justis futurus.

Obdormivit in Dom. 5 *Maii*, An. Salutis 1691, Ætat. 76.

Uxorem habuit *Catharinam* Filiam *Edwardi*

Davenant, S. T. P. Neptem *Johannis*

Davenant, Episcopi *Sarisburyensis*,

E qua tulit liberos quinque;

Thomas liberorum superstes,

Hoc Monumentum

P. M. P.

[*Here lies, deposited, in Hope of a Resurrection, all that was mortal of the Most Reverend Father in God Thomas Lamplugh, Archbishop of York, descended from the Ancient and Honorable Family of the Lamplughs, of Lamplugh, in the County of Cumberland. He was a Scholar and Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, where he imbibed the Knowledge both of polite and sacred Literature; Principal of the Hall of St. Alban's in the same University, Vicar of St. Martin's, Westminster, Dean of Rochester, and in the Year 1676 he was consecrated Bishop of Exeter. At length, though he had solicitously declined that Dignity, he was promoted to this Metropolitanal See in the Month of November, 1688.—The Innocence of his Life, the Probity of his Manners, his Diligence in preaching the Word of God, his Love to his Country, and his Zeal for the House of God, the Church of England, distinguished and adorned his Character in every Period of his Life, and in every Dignity to which he rose, and have ranked him among those who shall be held in everlasting Remembrance. He fell asleep in the Lord, May 5, 1691, in the 76th Year of his Age. He married Catharine, Daughter of Edward Davenant, D. D. Niece*

Niece of John Davenant, Bishop of Salisbury, by whom he had five Children. Thomas, the only Survivor of them, has erected this Monument to the Memory of his Father.]

Archbishop Dolben's Monument is a modern Marble one within an Iron Pallisade, with a mitred Figure reclining upon the Pedestal Part, over which is a Group of Cherubs, a low Cornice, Coat of Arms, and an Urn, supported by Pilasters with Festoons, and has this Inscription:

Hic situs est

Johannes Dolben, Filius Gulielmi S. Th. Professoris,
Ex antiqua Familia in Cambria Septentrionali oriundus,
Natus Stanvici in Agro Northamptonensi, Martii 20,
A. D. 1624.

Anno Ætatis 12. Regiam Scholam Westmonast. auspicato
ingressus

Singulari istius loci genio plenus 15. exivit,
In numerum alumnorum Ædis Christi Oxon. electus.

Exardente Bello Civili

Partes Regias secutus est, in Pugna Marstonensi Vexillarius;
In Defensione Eboraci graviter Vulneratus,

Effuso Sanguine consecravit locum,

Olim Morti suæ destinatum.

A. D. 1656, a Rev. Episcop. Cicestriensi sacris ordinibus
initiatuS,

Instaurata Monarchia factus est Ædis Christi Canonicus,
Deinde Decanus Westmonasteriensis;

Mox Carolo II. Regi optimo ab Oratorio Clericus,
Episcopus postea Roffensis,

Et post Novennium Regis Eleemosynarius;
Anno denique 1683, Metropolitæ Eboracensis Honore
cumulatus est.

Hanc Provinciam ingenti Animo et pari Industria ad-
ministravit,

Gregi et Pastoribus Exemplo.

Intra 30 circiter menses, seculi laboribus exhaustus,
Cælo tandem maturus,

Lethargia et Variolis per quatrimum lecto affixus,
A. D. 1686, Æt. 62, potentissimi Principis Jacobi II.
altero, Die Dominico,

(Eodem Die quo præeunte Anno sacras Synaxes

Aulæ S. *Albani* in eadem Academia Principalis.
 Ecclesiæ S. *Martini* juxta *Westmonasterium* Vicarius,
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 spectabilis,

Ob Vitæ Innocentiam, morum Probitatem,
 Verbi Divini Prædicationem, Charitatem in Patriam,
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Thomas liberorum superstes,

Hoc Monumentum

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Niece

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Hic situs est

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Anno Ætatis 12. Regiam Scholam *Westmonast.* auspicato ingressus

Singulari istius loci genio plenus 15. exivit,
In numerum alumnorum *Ædis Christi Oxon.* electus.

Exardente Bello Civili

Partes Regias secutus est, in Pugna *Marstonensi* Vexillarius;
In Defensione *Eboraci* graviter Vulneratus,

Effuso Sanguine consecravit locum,

Olim Morti suæ destinatum.

A. D. 1656, a Rev. Episcop. *Cicestriensi* sacris ordinibus initiatus,

Instaurata Monarchia factus est *Ædis Christi* Canonicus,
Deinde Decanus *Westmonasteriensis*;

Mox *Carolo II.* Regi optimo ab Oratorio Clericus,
Episcopus postea *Roffensis*,

Et post Novennium Regis Eleemosynarius;
Anno denique 1683, *Metropolitæ Eboracensis* Honore cumulatus est.

Hanc Provinciam ingenti Animo et pari Industria administravit,

Gregi et Pastoribus Exemplo.

Intra 30 circiter menses, seculi laboribus exhaustus,
Cælo tandem maturus,

Lethargia et Variolis per quatrimum lecto affixus,
A. D. 1686, Æt. 62, potentissimi Principis *Jacobi II.*
altero, Die Dominico,

(Eodem Die quo præeunte Anno sacras Synaxes

In Ecclesia sua Cathedrali septimanatim celebrandas in-
stituerat)

Coelo fruebatur.

Mæstissima Conjux magni Gilberti Cantuar. Archiep.
Neptis,

Ex qua tres liberos suscepit Gilbertum, Catbarin. et Johan.
Monumentum hoc posuit

Defideratissimo Marito.

In Æde Christi sub illius Auspiciis partim extructa,
Bromleiensis Palatio reparato, Cœnobio Westmonas. con-
servato ;

In Senatu et Ecclesiis Eloquentiæ Gloria, in Diocæsibus
suis

Episcopali Diligentia ;

In omnium piorum animis, iusta Veneratione semper vic-
turo.

[Here lies John Dolben, Son of William Dolben, D. D. descended from an ancient Family in North Wales, born at Stanwich, in the County of Northampton, March 20, 1624. In the twelfth Year of his Age he entered the Royal School of Westminster with the most promising Capacities and Disposition. He came out from thence in his fifteenth Year, full of the peculiar Genius of that Seminary, being chosen into the Number of the Scholars of Christ Church, Oxford. In the Civil War he took Part with the Royalists, and bore the Standard at the Battle of Marston. In the Defence of York he was dangerously wounded, and then consecrated with his Blood the Place where he was afterwards to die.—In 1656 he received Orders from the Bishop of Chichester ; at the Restoration he was made Canon of Christ Church, then Dean of Westminster, soon after Clerk of the Closet to his Excellent Majesty Charles II. ; then Bishop of Rochester ; after an Interval of nine Years, Almoner to the King ; and at last, in the Year 1683, he was advanced to the Metropolitcal See of York. He administered the Affairs of this Province with great Diligence and Magnanimity, exhibiting an example to be imitated both by his Clergy and their People. In less than one Year and eight Months, worn out with the Labours of this Life, and ripe for the Enjoyments of a better, having been confined to his Bed four Days by the Small-Pox, attended with a Lethargy, in the Year of our Lord 1686, of his own Age the 62d, the second of the Most Mighty Prince James II. and

and on the Lord's Day, the very Day on which, in the preceding Year, he had appointed the Lord's Supper to be celebrated weekly in his Cathedral Church, he took Possession of his heavenly inheritance. His afflicted Wife, Grand-Daughter of the Great Gilbert, Archbishop of Canterbury, by whom he had three Children, Gilbert, Catharine, and John, has erected this Monument to her Husband, as a Token of her Affection and Regret for him who can never be forgotten at Christ Church, which was built in Part under his Direction; nor at the Palace of Bromley, which was repaired by him; nor at the Abbey of Westminster, which he upheld with the greatest Care: Who, for his Eloquence in the Senate and the Church, and his Diligence in the Duties of the Dioceses where he presided, will live for ever in the Esteem and Veneration of all good Men.]

Symon Browne, Priest in this Church, and Head of the College of St. William, died the 8th of February, 1470.

William Horneby, Priest at the Altar of the Holy Innocents, died the 6th of November, 1436.

Robert Clerke, Priest at the Altar of in this Church, died July 20, 1506.

Lector, si Pietatis Amator, si Doctrinæ Estimator, scias quantus sub hoc lapide thesaurus situs est, Marmaducus Carver, Ecclesiæ Hartilliensis quondam Rector, Chronologiæ et Geographiæ scientissimus, Linguarum peritus, concionando prepotens, hic scilicet, qui cum scriptis ad invidiam usque doctis, verum terrestris paradisi locum orbi monstrasset, ad cœlestem quem prædicando Auditoribus commendaverat, cujus adeundi ingenti desiderio tenebatur, moriendo translatus est die Aug. 1665.

[Reader, if you love Piety and esteem Learning, know how great a Treasure is deposited beneath this Stone: Marmaduke Carver, once Rector of the Church of Harthill, eminently skilled in Chronology and Geography, an excellent Linguist, and a powerful Preacher: This is he who, having shewn in his singularly learned Writings the true Place of the terrestrial Paradise, was translated, in August 1665, to the heavenly Paradise, which, in his Preaching, he had recommended to others, and to which he ardently aspired himself.]

Here lyeth the Body of *George Meriton*, D. D. late Dean of this Church, who departed this Life *Dec. 23, A. D. 1624.*

Here lyeth the Body of *Jane Younge*, Widow, late Wyfe of *Thomas Younge*, late Archbishop of *Yorke*, and Lord President of the Councell established in the Northe Partes, who after his Decease remained a Widow forty-four Years, and departed this Life in the 84th Year of her Age, *An. Dom. 1614.*

Here lyeth the Body of *Sir George Younge*, Knight, Son of the said *Thomas Younge*, late Archbishop of *Yorke*, and *Jane* his Wife, who, in the Reign of the late Queen *Elizabeth*, was Captain under the Right Honourable *Robert Earl of Essex* in the *Irish War*, who married the Daughter of *Jasper Cholmley* of *Highbgate*, in the County of *Middlesex*, by whom he had Issue five Children, *viz. Thomas, Margaret, Catharine, Frances, and Faith*, and departed this Life in the fifty-third Year of his Age, *July 10, A. D. 1620.*

Here lyeth the Body of *Mrs. Faith Younge*, Daughter to *Sir George Younge*, Knight, who died *March 7, 1622*, aged twenty-four Years.

Here lyeth the Body of *Thomas Younge*, Esquire, Son of *Sir George Younge*, Knight, who married the Daughter of *Philippe Adams*, of *Auston*, Esquire, and had Issue by her *Thomas* and *Frances*, and departed this Life the thirtieth Year of his Age, *May 26, 1628.*

Here lyeth the Body of *Lady Mary Younge*, late Wife of *Sir George Younge*, Knight, who lived nine Years a Widow after his Decease, and departed this Life *Dec. 6, 1629*, and in the Year of her Age 57.

Mrs. Bennet's Monument is an antique Compartment, decorated with Cherubs, &c. and bears this Inscription:

*Annæ Bennetæ, Filix Christophori Wekes de Sarum, in Com. Wilts, Arm. Fœminæ integræ famæ, Pietatis eximix ac Pudicitix singularis, Uxori optimæ et obsequen-
tissime, Jo. Bennet, L. D. mœstiss. Maritus hoc Amoris
conjugalis Monumentum posuit. Suscepit ex Marito
plures liberos, sex ea decedente superstites quatuor Fi-
lios et duas Filias, &c. Obiit nono die Februarii, An.
Dom. 1601.*

[To Ann Bennet, Daughter of Christopher Wekes of Salisbury, in Wilts, Esq; a Woman of the fairest Character, of singular Modesty and uncommon Piety, the best and most dutiful of Wives, Jo. Bennet, her afflicted Husband, has erected this Memorial of conjugal Affection. She bore many Children to him, six of whom, four Sons and two Daughters, survive her. She died February 9, 1601.]

The Earl of Strafford's Monument is a grand Marble one of the Corinthian Order. Betwixt the Columns, in a double Niche, stand the Figures of a Man and a Woman, with an Urn betwixt them; over the Niches, in a circular Pediment, are the *Wentworths* Arms, beautifully cut in Marble; over each Column stands a handsome Vase, or Urn; and upon the Pedestal, by each Column, stands a weeping Boy. Upon the Monument is the following Inscription:

William Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, Viscount Wentworth, Baron Wentworth of Wentworth-Woodhouse, Newmarsh, Oversley, and Raby, and Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, was the Son of the Right Honourable Thomas Earl of Strafford, by Arabella, second Daughter of the Right Honourable John Earl of Clare.

The 27th of February, 1654, he married *Henrietta Mary Stanley*, second Daughter of the Right Honourable *James Earl of Derby*, (who the 15th of October, 1651, was beheaded at Bolton in Lancashire for his Loyalty to King Charles the Second) by the Lady *Charlotte de Tremoille*, Countess of Derby, Daughter to *Claude Duke of Tremoille*, and *Charlotte Brabante de Nassau*, second Daughter to *William Prince of Orange*, by *Charlotte de Bourbon*, Princess of Orange. His second Wife was the Lady *Henrietta de Roy de la Rochefaucauld*, Daughter of *Frederick Charles de Roy de la Rochefaucauld*, Earl of Roy and Roucy, Knight of the most illustrious and most noble Order of the Elephant, and Generalissimo of the Armies of the King of Denmark, Son of *Francis de Roy de la Rochefaucauld*, Earl of Roucy and Roy, by *Juliana Catherina de la Tour de Auvergne*, born Princess of Bouillon and Sedan.

The Mother of this Lady *Henrietta* was *Isabella de Dursort*, Countess of Roy and Roucy, Daughter of *Gui Alphonso de*

de Durfort, Marquis of *Duras*, by *Elizabeth Charlotte de la Tour de Auvergne*, born Princess of *Bouillon* and *Sedan*.

He, having no Issue, made the Honourable *Thomas Watson*, third Son of the Right Honourable *Edward* Lord *Rockingham*, by *Anne*, eldest Daughter of *Thomas* Earl of *Strafford*, Heir of his Estates in *England* and *Ireland*, and required him to take upon him the Name of *Wentworth*. He was born the 8th of *June*, 1626, and died the 16th of *October*, 1695, as full of good Deeds as of Days.

On a Stone, under, is inscribed,

The Earl of *Strafford's* Vault, appointed to be made by *William* Earl of *Strafford*, An. Dom. 1687.

The Hon. Mr. *Wentworth's* Monument stands upon a plain Pedestal of Marble, upon which is erected another Pedestal, whereon stands, to the Right Hand, a fine Figure in a *Roman* Habit, leaning with its Left Arm upon an Urn. On the other Hand, upon the same Pedestal, sits a fine Figure of a Woman reclining her Head upon her Right Hand, with her Elbow on another Pedestal, the Back of all being a Pyramid with the Coat of Arms upon the Point. The Monument bears this Inscription:

The Honourable

THOMAS WATSON WENTWORTH,

Third Son of *Edward* Lord *Rockingham*,

By *Anne* eldest Daughter of *Thomas* Earl of *Strafford*,
Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*.

He succeeded to the antient Estate of the *Wentworth* Family

By the last Will of his Uncle *William* Earl of *Strafford*;

He married *Alice*, the only Daughter of Sir *Thomas Proby*,
Of *Etton* in *Huntingtonshire*,

By whom he had one Son, *Thomas* Lord *Malton*,

And two Daughters who died in their Infancy;

He departed this Life at *Harrowden* in *Northamptonshire*,

October 6, 1723, *Ætat.* 58.

His Virtues were equal to his Descent;

By Abilities he was formed for publick,

By Inclination determined to private Life,

If that Life can be called private, which was daily employed

In successive Acts of Beneficence to the Publick,

He

He was in Religion exemplary, in Senate impartial,
In Friendship sincere, in Domestick Relation
The best Husband, the most indulgent Father.

His justly afflicted Relict and Son

Thomas Lord Malton,

To transmit the Memory of so great Worth to future Times,
Erected this Monument.

Archbishop Piers's Monument is a square Compartment with two Columns, and an Entablature of antient Architecture, decorated with Coats of Arms, &c. upon which is the following Inscription:

Johannes Piers, Sacrae Theologiae Doctor, Cœlebs, postquam Decanatu Cestriae, Ecclesiae Christi in Academia Oxon. et Sarisburiae functus esset, ac postquam Episcopatus Rossensem viginti menses, Sarisburiensem undecim plus minus annos gessisset, Eboracensis sui Episcopatus Anno sexto, Vitæ autem septuagesimo primo, obiit 28 Septembris, Anno Dom. 1594; cujus hic repositum est Cadaver, Genere non magnus fuit (nec tamen humilis) dignitate locoque major, exemplo maximus: Homo si quisquam mortalium a malitia et vindicta planè innocens, summè liberalis in omnes, pauperibus ita beneficus, ut non suam modo, sed et Principis sui munificentiam Eleemosynarius Regius, larga manu, per multos annos, erogarit. Hospitalis adeo ut expensæ reditus æquarint, nonnunquam superarint; contemptor mundi, optimus, facilis, et in sola vitia superbus; scilicet non minus factis quam Sermonibus syncerum verbi præconem egit, et fuit in Evangelio prædicando, tam in Aula et Academia quam in Ecclesia, ut semper, valde nervosus, ita ad extremum usque habitum mirabiliter assiduus. Veram et germanam Christi Religionem modis omnibus propagavit, falsam et adulterinam totis viribus oppugnavit. Bonas literas pro facultatibus auxit; ignavos, sedulitatis suæ conscius, ferre non potuit; manus nemini temere imposuit. Ecclesiae Patrimonium, veluti rem Deo sacratam intactum defendit. Summatum semper apud illustrissimam mortalium Elisabetham Gratia floruit; ineffabili apud Deum immortalem Gloria in æternum florebit. Vivit in Cœlis anima ejus, vivat in terris memoria, utinam et vivum Exemplar in omnibus Episcopis Ecclesiaeque Pastoribus cerneretur.

Joannes

Joannes Bennet, Legum Doctor, Hæres in Testamento scriptus, memoriæ tanti Præsulis, talisque Patroni sui, cui omnibus Officii ac Observantiæ nominibus, se dedicatissimum profitetur, hoc pii gratique animi, non tantæ hæreditatis monumentum, suis sumptibus posuit.

[John Piers, Bachelor, D. D. having discharged the Duties of the Deanery of Chester, and of Christ-Church in the University of Oxford, and of Salisbury, and having afterwards held the Bishopric of Rochester for something less than two Years, and that of Salisbury for about eleven, in the sixth Year after his Promotion to the See of York, and the 71st Year of his Life, died on the 28th of September, A. D. 1594, and here his Body is deposited. His extraction was not mean; the Dignity to which he was promoted, highly honorable to him; but his Character and Example, most honorable of all. If ever man was, he was absolutely innocent of all vindictive and malignant Sentiments, liberal to all, and to the Poor so communicative of his own, that he was for many Years intrusted with the Royal Bounty to them, being appointed Almoner to the King: He was so hospitable that his Expences were always equal to his Revenues, and sometimes exceeded them: Superior to the World, of the kindest and gentlest Disposition, severe only against Vice: In Deed as well as Word, a faithful Minister of the Gospel: Every where, in the Palace, in the College, and the Church, a strenuous Preacher of it, and, till his last Sickness, as assiduous as he was strenuous in this Service: Zealous to promote the genuine Religion of Christ, he opposed the Corruptions of it with all his Might. To the Learned he was liberal in Proportion to his Ability; diligent himself, he had no Indulgence for the Slothful; he laid Hands suddenly on no Man. The Patrimony of the Church he esteemed sacred to God, and as such most carefully preserved it. He flourished in the Favour of the Great at the Court of Elizabeth, the most illustrious of earthly Sovereigns, and he will for ever flourish in unutterable Glory in the Presence of the King immortal. His Soul lives in Heaven, may his Memory live on Earth, and may a lively Image of his Excellencies be ever seen in all the Bishops and Pastors of the Church.]*

John Bennet, D. L. whom he made his Heir, in Memory of so great a Prelate and so worthy a Patron, to whom he owes every Expression of Duty and Respect, has erected this Monu-

ment

ment for a Memorial of his Piety and Gratitude; not of his Inheritance.]

Archbishop *Bowet's* is a fine *Gothick* Monument, consisting of a flat *Gothick* Arch, decorated with lofty Pinnacles, the whole about thirty Feet high, but has no other Inscription upon it than his Name.

In the Middle Choir, or Ladies Chapel, is a Monument for Archbishop *Sharp*, within an Iron Pallisade, which is a stately Marble one of the *Corinthian* Order, with revealed Pilasters. Upon the Pedestal Part a mitred Figure lies reclined upon its Right Arm, with a Book in its Left, decorated with winged Boys, Urns, &c. and bears the following Inscription :

M. S.

Reverendissimi in CHRISTO Patris
JOHANNIS SHARP, Archiepiscopi Eboracensis,
Qui

Honestis Parentibus in hoc Comitatu prognatus,
Cantabrigiæ optimarum artium studiis innutritus,
Tum soli, unde ortus,

Tum loci, ubi institutus est, famam
Sui nominis celebritate adauxit.

Ab Academia in domum illustrissimi Dom. HENEAGII
FINCH,

Tunc temporis Attornati Generalis,
Summi postea *Angliæ* Cancellarii,
Virtutum omnium altricem fautricemque evocatus,
Et Sacellani ministerium diligenter absolvit,
Et Sacerdotis dignitatem una sustinuit.

Talis tantique viri patrocinio adjutus,
Et natura pariter ac doctrinæ dotibus plurimum com-
mendatus,

Peracto rite munerum Ecclesiasticorum cursu,
Cum Parochi, Archidiaconi, Decani Officia
Summa cum laude præstitisset,

Ob eximia erga Ecclesiam *Anglicanam* merita
Quam iniquissimis temporibus, magno suo periculo
Contra apertam pontificiorum rabiem

Argumentis invictissimis
Asseruerat, propugnaverat, stabiliverat ;

Apostolicæ

Apostolicæ simul veritatis præco, ac fortitudinis æmulus,
Faventibus *Gulielmo* et *Maria* Regibus,
Plaudentibus bonis omnibus,

Ad Archiepiscopalis dignitatis fastigium tandem eve-
tus est.

Nec hujusce tantum Provinciæ negotia satis ardua seli-
citer expedivit,

Sed et *Anne* Principum optima tum a consiliis, tum ab
Eleemosynis, fuit;

Quas utcunque amplas, utcunque diffuentes,
Ne quem forte inopum a se tristem dimittiret
De suis sæpenumero facultatibus supplevit.

Below.

Erat in sermone apertus, comis, affabilis;

In concionibus profluens, ardens, nervosus;

In explicandis Theologiæ casuisticæ nodis

Delucidus, argutus, promptus;

In eximendis dubitantium scrupulis,

Utcunque naturæ bonitate ad leniores partes aliquanto
propensior,

Æqui tamen rectique custos semper fidissimus.

Primæva morum simplicitate,

Inculpabili vitæ tenore,

Propensa in calamitosus benignitate,

Diffusa in unīversos Benevolentia,

Studio in Amicos perpetuo ac singulari

Inter deterioris sæculi tenebras emicuit,

Purioris ævi lumina æquavit.

Tam acri rerum coelestium desiderio flagrabat,

Ut his solis inhians, harum unice avarus,

Terrenas omnes neglexerit, spreverit, conculcarit.

Eo erat erga Deum pietatis ardore,

Ut illum totus adamaverit, spiraverit,

Illum ubique præsentem.

Illum semper intuentem

Animo suo ac ipsis fere oculis observaverit.

Publicas hæc virtutes domesticis uberrime cumulavit,

Maritus et Pater amantissimus,

Et a Conjuge, Liberisque impense dilectus,

Qui, ne deesset etiam mortuo Pietatis suæ testimonium,

Hoc Marmor ei mœrentes posuerunt.

NATVS

NATUS.

Bradfordiæ in hoc Comitatu 16
Feb. 1644.

In Academiam cooptatus 16 Apr.
1660.

Gradus suscepit

Artium Baccalaurei 26 Dec. 1663.

Artium Magistri 9 Julii 1667.

Sanctæ Theologiæ Professoris 8
Julii 1679.

Bathoniæ mortuus Ætat. suæ 69,
2 Feb. 1713.

Sepultus eodem quo natus est die
Feb. 16, 1713.

PROMOTUS

Ad Archidiaconatum Bercheri-
ensem, 20 Feb. 1672.

Canonicatum Norvicensem, 26
Mart. 1675.

Recloriam S. Bartholomæi, 22
Apr. 1675.

Sancti Egidii in campis 3 Jan.
1675.

Decanatum Norvicensem 8 Julii
1681.

Cantuariensem 25 Nov. 1689.

Archiepiscopatum Eboracensem 5
Julii 1691.

[Sacred to the Memory of the Most Reverend Father in God John Sharp, who, being descended from a reputable Family in this County, and bred to the Study of polite Literature in the University of Cambridge, added to the Fame of the County where he was born, and of the Place where he was educated, by his own great Reputation. Being called from the University into the Family of the illustrious Heneage Finch, then Attorney-General, afterwards High-Chancellor of England, where every Virtue found Encouragement and Patronage, he diligently discharged the Office of a Chaplain, and at the same Time acquitted himself honorably in the sacred Duties of a more public and extensive Charge. Supported by so great and excellent a Patron, and powerfully recommended by his own Talents and Abilities, having regularly past through the various Offices of the Church, and with the highest Reputation supported the Characters of Parochial Minister, Archdeacon, and Dean, at length, for his important Services to the Church of England, which in the most arbitrary and oppressive Times, against the undisguised Rage of Papists, and to his own great Danger, by the most solid Arguments in her Behalf, he defended, vindicated, and established, this Preacher of Apostolic Truth, and Imitator of Apostolic Fortitude, by the Royal Favor of William and Mary, and with the Applause of all good Men, was promoted to the highest Dignity in the Church, and consecrated Archbishop of this Province. To the Duties of this Station, at that Time no easy Business, he applied himself with the greatest Vigor and Success. He was Privy Counsellor and Almoner to her Excellent Majesty Queen Ann, to whose Bounty, great and diffusive as it was, that no poor Man might leave his Presence sorrowful, he often added, of his own.

K

Below.

Below.

In Conversation he was unreserved, courteous, and affable; in his Preaching he was fluent, warm, and nervous; in solving the Difficulties of casuistical Theology, clear, acute, and ready; in removing the Scruples of the Doubtful, tho' inclined by the Sweetness of his Temper to the milder Part, yet always a most faithful Guardian of Equity and Rectitude. By the primitive Simplicity of his Manners, by the blameless Tenor of his Life, by his kind and liberal Attention to the Wants of the Afflicted, by his unconfined Benevolence towards all, by a singular, uniform, and affectionate Concern for the Interests of his Friends, he shone, amidst the Darkness of a less worthy Age, with a Glory equal to the Lights of purer Times. So fervent were his Affections towards heavenly Things, that intent on them alone, and in them alone insatiable, all earthly Things appeared to him unimportant, worthless, and contemptible. Such was the Ardency of his Piety towards God, that he loved him with all his Heart, and testified it in all his Conduct: His Mind, and even his Eye, seemed to be continually sensible of his universal Presence and perpetual Inspection. To all this public Excellence he added every domestic Virtue, the kindest Husband, the tenderest Father, and beloved by his Wife and Children with the truest and most perfect Affection. Unwilling that, tho' dead, he should want any Testimony of their Piety, they erect this Marble to him, weeping.

BORN

At Bradford, in this County,
February 16, 1644.

Admitted into the University
April 16, 1660.

Took his Degree
Of Bachelor of Arts, December 26, 1663.

Of Master of Arts, July 9, 1667.

Of Doctor in Divinity, July 8,
1679.

Died at Bath, in the 69th Year
of his Age, February 2, 1713.

Buried on his Birth-Day, February 16, 1713.

PROMOTED

To the Archdeaconry of Berkshire,
February 20, 1672.

To a Canonry in the Church of
Norwich, March 26, 1675.

To the Rectory of St. Bartholomew,
April 22, 1675.

To the Rectory of Ægidius in
the Fields, January 3, 1675.

To the Deanery of Norwich,
July 8, 1681.

To the Deanery of Canterbury,
November 25, 1685.

To the Archbishopric of York,
July 5, 1691.

Archbishop Matthew's Monument is of antient Architecture; the first or Bottom Part is supported by four Columns, with three small Figures between them: Upon the Cornice

Cornice lies a Figure at full Length, and above that are two more Columns supporting a Kind of a Pediment, with Hour-Glasses, Coats of Arms, &c. It bears this Inscription:

TOBIAS MATTHEUS,

Illustri *Mattheorum* Familia apud *Cambros* oriundus; *Bristoliam* natalibus, *Oxoniam* studiis ornavit. Cum omni politiori *Doctrinae* Theologiam conjunxerat, statim in concionibus dominari coepit. In aula, academia, urbe, rure juxta celebris. Neque *Chrysostomum Græcia* quam *Tobiam* suum *Anglia* jactantius olim profitebitur. Innotuit simul ac summa apud reginam *Elizabetham* gratia invaluit. Neminem illa libentius audivit, aut Prædicantem fusius prædicabat. Anno *Ætatis* 28. Collegio *D. Joban. Baptistæ Oxoniensis* præficiebatur, Archidiaconus unâ in Ecclesia *Wellensi*, ac in ædibus *Christi* Canonicus; mox iisdem ædibus Decanus præfuit. Omnibus tandem qui academicos beare solent honoribus perfunctus ad *Dunelmensem* Decanatum provectus est. Post aliquot annos Major Decanatu succrevit viri fama, ac prono in eum Reginae favore *Dunelmensis* Episcopus Ecclesiae constituitur. Cui cum præfuerat Annos circiter xii. serenissimi regis *Jacobi* auspiciis ad Archiepiscopatum *Eboracen.* translatus est. Non potuit enim tanta indoles, quocunque vergeret, infra summum se sistere. Hisce gradibus ad tantum culmen evasit, virtutes quibus illud ornavit non capit marmor; Historicum quærant, non sculptorem. Inter cætera, Hospitalitatis laus pene illius propria fuit; *Tobiae* ædes et divitum aula et pauperum *Xenodochium* indies fuere. Cathedram hanc tenuit An. 22. rara felicitate; cum sexagenarius eandem occupaverat, vix ad extremam Senectutem exaruit dives illa concionandi vena; cum erat septuagenario major, nemo in concionibus frequentior, nemo felicior, nemo quem in æternum magis audire velis. Deficientibus ad pulpita viribus coepit ipse statim languescere; quasi sola illa vitalis aura quam concionando hauserit, nec studio nec labori superesse voluerit. Beatissimus senex impleto ætatis Anno 82. placide emigravit 29. Martii 1628. Corporis exuviae summo cum omnium mœrore huc illatz, *Christi* adventum expectant et animam reducem. Noli illum putare, viator, ab hoc augusto marmore quicquam nominis mutuari; quovis augustissimo mausoleo augustius

tius est quod hic conditur. *Tobias* nomen et tibi, marmor, et huic sacratissimo Templo, Monumenti instar quovis ære perennioris.

[*Tobias Matthew, descended from the illustrious Family of the Matthews in Wales, was born at Bristol and educated at Oxford. When he had united the Knowledge of Theology to that of polite Literature he immediately entered upon the public Service of the Church, and became equally celebrated in the City, the Country, the College, and the Palace: Nor will Greece hereafter have more to boast of her Chrysostom, than England of her Matthew. He was immediately known to Queen Elizabeth, and was in great Esteem with that Princess. There was no Preacher that she heard with more Pleasure, or commended with more Warmth. In the 28th Year of his Age he was made Head of the College of St. John Baptist, Oxford, and at the same Time Archdeacon in the Church of Wells, and Canon of Christ-Church, to the Deanery of which he was soon after promoted. At length, having enjoyed all the Honours of the University, he was made Dean of Durham. After a few Years the Deanery became too small a Dignity for his growing Reputation, and such was the Queen's Favor towards him, that he was created Bishop of Durham.—When he had presided about twelve Years in this See, he was translated by King James to the Archbishopric of York.—So great a Genius, whatever Course it took, could not stop short of the highest Attainments in it.—These were the Steps by which he arrived at so elevated a Station. The Virtues with which he adorned it, this Monument cannot contain, they exceed the Province of the Sculptor, History alone can do them Justice. Among other Things his singular Hospitality ought to be recorded: His House was a perpetual Scene of Entertainment for the Rich, and of Charity for the Poor. It was a singular Felicity to this See, that though he was in his 60th Year when he took Possession of it, he held it for twenty-two Years. That rich Vein of Eloquence that he possessed was not impoverished even in extreme old Age.—After he was 70 Years old there was no one that preached more constantly, more successfully, or more acceptably. When his Strength became unequal to these public Services he immediately began to languish, as if he had lived by that Breath alone, which he spent in preaching the Word of God, and was unwilling to survive these Studies and these Labors.—Having lived a*
long,

long, and excellent, and happy Life, on the 29th of March, 1628, and in the 83d Year of his Age, he calmly departed out of it.—The Body which he has put off, brought hither in the Midst of universal Lamentation and Regret, is waiting for the Coming of Christ and the Return of the Soul.—Passenger, do not think that he derives any Honor from this stately Marble; what is here deposited is nobler than the noblest Monument. To this Marble Sepulchre, and to this sacred Temple, the Name of Matthew is a Monument that will survive the strongest Fabric and the most durable Materials.]

Mrs. Matthew's Monument is a very neat one. In a Nich betwixt two Columns is the Figure of a Woman at Prayer, also two more Figures standing by the Columns in a devout Posture, adorned with Angels, Coat of Arms, &c. with the following Inscription:

Frances Matthew, first married to Matthew Parker, Son to Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury; afterwards to Tobie Matthew, that famous Archbishop of this See: She was a Woman of exemplary Wisdom, Gravity, Piety, Bounty, and indeed in other Virtues not only above her Sex, but the Times. One excellent Act of her, first derived upon this Church, and through it flowing upon the Country, deserves to live as long as the Church itself. The Library of the deceased Archbishop, consisting of above three thousand Books, she gave entirely to the publick Use of this Church. A rare Example that so great Care to advance Learning should lodge in a Woman's Breast! but it was the less Wonder in her, because she was Kin to so much Learning. She was Daughter of William Barlow, Bishop of Chichester, and in King Henry the Eighth's Time Ambassador into Scotland, of that ancient Family of the Barlows in Wales. She had four Sisters married to four Bishops; one to William Wickham, Bishop of Winchester; another to Overton, Bishop of Coventry and Litchfield; a third to Westphaling, Bishop of Hereford; a fourth to Day, that succeeded Wickham in Winchester; so that a Bishop was her Father, an Archbishop her Father-in-Law; she had four Bishops her Brethren, and an Archbishop her Husband. When she had lived seventy-eight Years, the eighth of May she changed this Life as full of Honour as of Years, Anno Dom. 1629.

Archbishop *Rotherham's* is a solid *Gothick* Table Tomb, decorated with Mouldings, Tracery, &c. but has not any Inscription.

The Monument of Archbishop *Frewen* is a large one, about 20 Feet high and 10 broad, of the *Corinthian* Order. Upon the Pedestal Part lies a Figure at full Length; and the whole decorated with small Figures, Books, Coat of Arms, &c. It has this Inscription:

Hic requiescit in spe novissimam præstulans tubam

ACCEPTUS FREWEN,

Johannis Frewen, Rectoris Ecclesiæ Nordiamensis,

In Comitatu *Suffexiæ*, Filius, natu maximus,

Sac. Theolog. Professor,

Collegii *B. Mariæ Magdalensæ, Oxonii;*

Annos plus minus undeviginti Præses,

Academici ibidem quater Vice-Cancellarius,

Decanus *Glocestriæ,*

Postea factus Episcop. *Covent. et Litchf.*

Deinde Archiepiscopus *Eborac.*

Qui inter Vivos esse desit Mar. 28, An. Dom. 1664.

Ætat. suæ 76, pene exacto.

On the Ground, under Archbishop Frewen's Monument.

Hic prope sita est

Juditha nuper Uxor *Thomæ Frewen*, Armigeri, Filia et Heres unica *Johannis Wolverstone de Fulham*, in Comitatu *Middlesex*, Generosi, quæ post quintum partum Sept. 29, Æt. suæ 27, Nuptiarum 11, A. D. 1666, duos Filios totidem Filias relinquens ad Cælum migravit.

[Here rests, in hopeful Expectation of the last Trumpet; *Acceptus Frewen*, eldest Son of *John Frewen*, Rector of the Church of *Nordham*, in the County of *Suffex*, D. D. about nineteen Years Head of the College of *St. Mary Magdalen*, *Oxford*, four Times Vice-Chancellor of that University, Dean of *Gloucester*, then Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, and afterwards Archbishop of *York*. He departed out of Life March 28, 1664, towards the End of his 76th Year.

Near this Place lies *Judith*, late Wife of *Thomas Frewen*, Esq; Daughter and sole Heiress of *John Ulverstone of Fulham*, Gentleman. Having been delivered of her fifth Child, she

she removed to Heaven on the 29th of September, 1666, in the 27th Year of her Age, and the 11th of her Marriage, leaving behind her two Sons and as many Daughters.]

On the Wall.

Virtus Vitæ Laus.

The Body of *Raulph Hurleston*, Esquire, one of the Honourable Counsel in these North Parts, lyeth here in Hope of joyfull Resurrection; who adorned with great Giftes of Learning, Gravety, Wisdom, joined with rare Godliness, was alwayes carefull for the advancing of the sincere Doctrine of Christ, and of that Equity which every where ought to be observed, never ceasing his faithful Labours to profit this Church and Commonwealth, untill it pleased our gracious God mercifully, and in a very short Moment, without any or the least Dolours of Death, to end all the Labours of his faithful Servant, and to translate his Soul into eternal Rest, April 13, Anno Christi incarnati 1587.

All the Days of his Peregrination were 62 Years, for whose godly Life the Anointed Saviour be prayesd for ever. Amen.

Charles Laton, Esq; the only Son of *Thomas Laton*, of *Laton*, in the County of *York*, Knight, and *Bridget* his Wife, died the 10th of *August*, 1675, aged 37.

Hic jacet *Johannis Jenkins*, Arm. qui pie in Christo vixit; ex Uxore sua *Margaretta* sex Filios *Henricum*, *Mattheum*, *Radulphum*, *Gulielmum*, *Georgium*, et *Johannem*, et duas Filias, *Mariam* et *Margaritam*, in mundo reliquit 2 Die Oct. A. D. 1596.

Terrea terrenis, Mundo mundana relinquo;

Reddo Animam Domino, reddoque Corpus humo;

Spiritus O Jesu meus . . . suscipiatur,

Spes mea tu, Jesu, Gratia, non Opera.

[Here lies *John Jenkins*, Esq; who lived as it became a Christian. By his Wife *Margaret* he had six Sons, *Henry*, *Matthew*, *Ralph*, *William*, *George*, *John*, and two Daughters, *Mary* and *Margaret*, all of whom he left in this World, October 2, 1596. Earthly Things I leave to the earthly, and worldly Things to the worldly. I restore my Soul to God and my Body to the Ground. O Jesus receive my Spirit, thou art my Hope, thy Grace; and not my Works.]

Here

Here lyeth *Elizabeth Wyvell*, Daughter of *Christopher Wyvell*, Esq; and *Margaret* his Wyfe, whyche died the xiii Day of *April*, in the Year of our Lord God 1565.

Michael the youngest Son of *Sir William Dalton*, of *Hawkeswell*, Knt. lyeth here interred, who departed this Life the 5th Day of *November*, 1682, in the 11th Year of his Age.

James Fleure, Armour-Bearer to *John Lord Scrope*, died the 14th of *May*, 1452.

Richard Fournaby, Armour-Bearer to the King, died the 26th of *September*, 1407.

Here lyeth the Body of *Ann Stanhope*, Daughter of *Dr. Stanhope* and *Susan* his Wife, who died the 27th Day of *October*, 1639, being of the Age of 18 Years.

Here lyeth the Body of *Henry Cheek*, Esq; one of her Majesty's Counsel established in the North Partes, and her Grace's Secretary, &c.

Here lyeth *Matthew Pollard*, Esq; Son and Heir of *Sir Richard Pollard*, Knight, who departed this present Life, *June 30*, 1589.

Anne Sande,

Virtuti sacrum.

Hunc tibi, sed mœrens, supremam sacrat Honorem.
 Conjuge te felix, Conjux tuus, illicet ipsa
 Fœmina Fœmineæ Virtusque Decusque Coronæ;
 Mistus Amore Pudor, certans multa indole Virtus,
 Exuperans Annos Pietas Mens, ardua saxum:
 Hic tibi pulcher Honos, justusque, erga Aurea Mundi
 Regia, sanctam Animam, quæ jam nunc debita Coelo
 Et matura Deo primisque erepta sub Annis
 Numen et Astra sitit, stellanti Sede recepit.
 Sic, O sic vivas, vivesque eterna triumphans,
 Felici in Divum Templo felicior ipsa.

[This last Honor thine afflicted Husband, happy while he was indulged with thy Society, consecrates to thee, who avert the Glory of all Female Excellence, whose Affection was tempered with Modesty, whom Virtue strove with Nature to adorn, whose Piety was far beyond thy Years, and whose Resolution was superior to every Difficulty. This is thine Honor, this Praise is justly due to thee, therefore the resplendent Palace of the World has received into her starry Mansion thy holy Soul, which was now due to Heaven and ripe

ripe for God, and, though taken hence in early Life, was thirsting after the Presence and Enjoyment of him. Thus mayst thou live, thus shalt thou for ever triumph in the superior Happiness to which thou art exalted in the blessed Temple of the Saints.]

Dean Finch's Monument is erected upon a large circular Marble Pedestal, adorned with two fine Busts, one of the Dean, the other of the Hon. and Rev. Edward Finch. Upon the Top is a Scroll Pediment, with the Finches Arms in the Opening. On the Monument is the following Inscription :

HENRICUS FINCH, A. M.

Hujus Ecclesiæ Decanus,

Obiit 8 Sept. Anno Dom. 1728.

Vir vere nobilis,

Nobilis natu et amplitudine majorum ;

Sed non peritura Virtutum

Qua ornatus erat Corona

Longe nobilior.

Vultu, Majestas et Decor et Alacritas,

Sane Mentis Indicia,

Effulgebant.

Dictis non indecore facetus erat,

Et cum Suavitate Severus.

Omnibus se præbuit facilem et æquum,

Omnibus, præsertim vero fidelibus,

Quam maxime benignum.

Justi tenacem

Nec Spes sordida, nec Metus servilis

A Semita recta Consiliisque honestis

Unquam potuit detorquere.

Pietate Simulationis nescia

Et ab omni Fūco abhorrenti

(Quippe qui Religionis Christianæ Mysteriis

Fidem habuit firmam)

Meritos Deo solvebat Honores.

Quæcunque pura, honesta, decora, laudanda sunt,

(Ut summatim omnia) excoluit ipse ;

Eademque ut alii excolerent,

Quantum in ipso erat, curavit.

Ecclesiæ

Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Decus fuit et Ornamentum,

Ecclesiæ cui procerat Eboracensi

Cum Munimentum tum Deliciæ;

Eheu! vix ullum inveniet Parem,

Meliozem nedum sperare fas est.

Beatæ apud superos Vitæ permaturum

E seculo male merenti

Deus accersivit.

[Henry Finch, M. A. Dean of this Church, died September 8, 1728. *A Man of true Dignity, ennobled by his Birth and the high Rank of his Ancestors; but far more ennobled by that Assemblage of immortal Virtues with which he was adorned. The Majesty, the Grace and Spirit of his Countenance, indicated the Dispositions and Accomplishments of his Mind. In Conversation his Gaiety was corrected by the most perfect Decorum, and his Gravity recommended by the most engaging Sweetness. He was to all Men courteous and friendly; and though his Kindness extended itself to all, yet those who best deserved it were most distinguished by it.—Inflexible in what is right and good; neither sordid Hope nor servile Fear could move him from the Way of Duty, nor in any Instance obstruct his laudable Designs.—With the purest and sincerest Piety, supported by a steady Faith in the Christian Religion, and therefore abhorring all Hypocrisy, he rendered to God the Honors that are due to him.—Whatever Things are pure, honorable, lovely, and of good Report; in one Word, every Virtue he not only practised and cultivated himself, but employed all his Influence that they might also be practised and cultivated by others.—He was an Ornament and Honor to the English Church; the Support and the Delight of the Church of York, in which he presided: His Equal she will not easily obtain, his Superior she cannot hope for. Ripe for the Happiness of the heavenly Life, and too good for this undeserving World, God called him out of it.]*

On a Gravestone.

Here lyes the Body of the Honourable Mr. Finch, Dean of this Church, who died at Bath.

Jonathan Dryden, M. A. Prebendary of Frydaythorp, and Canon Residentiary of this Church, died the 30th of August, 1702, aged 63.

Here

Here lyeth the Body of Dame *Elizabeth Beckwith*, Widow, Daughter and Coheir of Sir *Roger Cholmley*, Knt. deceased, and late Wife of Sir *Leonard Beckwith*, Knt. by whom she had two Sons, *Roger* and *Frauncis*, both died without Issue; and two Daughters, *Elizabeth*, married to *William Vavasour* of *Weston*, in the Countie of *York*, Esquire; and *Fraunces*, married to *George Hervey* of *Berks*, in the Countie of *Essex*, Esquire, by whom they have Issue. She dyed on *Sunday*, being the 24th of *November*, 1583.

William Felter, Doctor of Decrees, Dean and Canon Residentiary of this Cathedral Church, also Prebendary of *Driffeld* in the same, died the 10th of *April*, 1451.

Memoriae sacrum,

Mark well this Stone, it hides a precious Treasure,
A Pearl wherein both Heaven and Earth took Pleasure;
A Gentleman sage, grave, chaste, and full of Grace,
Well born, yet meek below his Birth and Place.
Modest of Cheer, yet sweetly cheerful still;
Holy of Life, and free from Taynt of Ill;
Zealous, devout on Earth, a Saynt above;
In brief, here lyes embalm'd with Tears of love

Marmaduke Constable, of *Wassand* in *Holderness*, Esquire, Husband of *Elizabeth Shirley*, having by her three Sons and one Daughter, *Philip*, *Edmund*, *William*, and *Susanah*, who deceased *October 12*, *Anno 1607*, et *Ætatis sue XLII*.

Hic jacet inhumatum Cadaver *Johannis Moor*, Armigeri, Causidici docti, Viri vere pii, probi, prudentis, Morum non minus Suavitate quam Integritate insignis, qui et Opem et Opes Pauperibus lubens semper impertivit, Causas minus justas nunquam nimis pertinaciter defendit, omnis Avaritiæ, Injuriae, Invidiæ Suspicionem, Invidia Judice, caruit Hoc fretus bonæ Conscientiæ Testimonio, plena in solam Christum Fiducia, quam multis quum Morientem viderunt testatissimum fecit; Anno *Ætatis suæ sexagesimo-primo*, placide et quiete Naturæ Spiritum, Animam Deo reddidit, *Decem. 21*, Anno Dom. 1597.

[Here

[Here lies entombed the Body of John Moor, Esq; a learned Pleader, a truly pious, upright, prudent Man; no less distinguished by the Sweetness of his Manners than the Integrity of his Life; who readily afforded his Assistance, and imparted of his Substance to the Poor; who never obstinately defended an unrighteous Cause; whom even not Envy herself durst suspect of Envy, of Injustice, or of Avarice. Supported by the Testimony of a good Conscience, and an assured Confidence in Christ alone, as is well known to many who attended at his Death-Bed, he placidly yielded up his Breath to Nature and his Soul to God, in the 61st Year of his Age, on the 21st of December, 1597.]

Here lyeth the Body of Mrs. Catharine Moor, Wife of John Moor, Esquier, late of the Citie of York, deceased, who lived a Widow thirty-six Years, and departed this Life June 8, 1634, in the Year of her Age 90.

George Aislaby, of the City of York, Esq; Principal Register to the Archbishop, died the 10th of January, 1674.

Mary the Daughter of Sir John Mallory, of Studley, Knt. late Wife of the said George Aislaby, died the 19th Day of January, 1682.

E. M. S.

Thomæ Gale, S. T. P. Decani Ebor.

Viri, si qui alius,

Ob multifariam Eruditionem

Apud suos exterosque celeberrimi.

Quale nomen sibi conquistavit

Apud Cantabrigienses

Collegium S. Trinitatis; et

Græcæ Linguae Professoris Regii, Cathedra:

Apud Londinates

Viri literatissimi ad Rem publicam

Et Patriæ commodum

Ex Gymnasio Paulino emissi;

Apud Eboracenses

Hujus Res Ecclesiæ,

Heu vix quinquennio,

At dum per Mortem licuit

Sedulo et fideliter administratas,

Et, ubicunque agebat, donata luce

Veneranda Linguae Græcæ

Et Historiæ Anglicanæ

Monumenta,

Monumenta,
Marmore loquaciora,
Perenniora
Testantur.

Obiit April viii. A. S. H. MDCCII. Ætat. suæ LXVIII.

[*Sacred to the immortal Memory of Thomas Gale, D. D. Dean of York: Celebrated both at home and abroad for his various and extensive Learning: The College of the Holy Trinity in Cambridge, and the Chair of the King's Professor of the Greek Language in that University; many learned Men sent out of St. Paul's School in London to serve and adorn their Country; the Affairs of the Church of York administered by him for five Years only, but as long as Death permitted him; and wherever he was, many venerable Remains of the Greek Language, and important Monuments of English History, communicated by him to the Public, bear a more ample and more durable Testimony to his Honor than this Marble. He died April 8, 1702, in the 68th Year of his Age.*]

Here lyeth the Body of *Tobias Wickham*, Esq; Barrister at Law, Son to the Reverend *Tobias Wickham*, D. D. Dean of this Metropolitan Church. He married *Amy*, Daughter of *Sir Stephen Thompson* of *York*, Knt. and departed this Life July 30,

Anno { Salutis 1691.
Ætatis suæ 28.

Mrs. Wickham's is a square Compartment, decorated with Coats of Arms, &c. and has this Inscription:

Virtutibus conjugalibus Sacrum,
Annabella Wickham, uxor *Henrici Wickham*, Sacræ Theologiae Professoris, et Archidiaconi *Eboracen.* illustri *Cholmeleiorum* domo oriunda ipsa, novo antiquæ Familiæ ornamento, officiis divinis pariter, atque humanis instructissima. Internis externisque indulgentis naturæ muneribus eminenter ornata. Ingenio pacato et moribus suavissimis, insigni forma et felici fœcunditate, mater plurimum liberorum ingenuæ indolis et spei optimæ.
L Denique

Denique ea fuit quam suam esse velit quicumque vitam inire statuit conjugalem. Cujus memoriae monumentum hoc a mœstissimo, si quis unquam alius, marito positum est, ab eo piissime dilectæ et apud eum novissime morituræ. Tu, viator, post defletas hujus copulæ partes, tam ereptæ quam superstites, memora te vidisse locum in quo jacet quantum est sceminarum. Obiit 25 Julii, 1625.

[*Sacred to the conjugal Virtues of Annabella Wickham, Wife of Henry Wickham, D. D. and Archdeacon of York. She was descended from the illustrious Family of the Cholmleys, and by her great Eminence in all human and divine Virtues, she added new Honor to that ancient House. Indulgent Nature had most liberally bestowed upon her every internal and external Ornament. The sweetest Temper, the softest Manners, the most exquisite Beauty, and had blest her with many Children of the happiest and most hopeful Dispositions. In a Word, she was such a one as every Man, who aspires to conjugal Felicity, would wish to make his own. This Monument is erected to her Memory by a deeply-distressed Husband, who cherishes the Remembrance of her with the tenderest Affection, and in whom it is the last Conception that will die. Traveller, when you have bewailed the Separation of this happy Pair, and shed a Tear for the Survivor as well as the Deceased, go tell that you have seen a Grave in which every Female Excellence is entombed. She died July 25, 1625.*]

Marmaduke Cooke, D. D. Canon and Prebendary of the Prebend of Riccal, died December 26, 1684, aged 60.

Mrs. Raynes's Monument is a square Compartment, decorated with two small Columns, a Pediment, &c. and bears this Inscription :

Intra septem Ulnas hujus Tabulæ jacet Maria Raynes, Thomæ Raynes, Armigeri, Uxor, Roberti Conyers de Boulby, in Comitatu Eborum, Armigeri, Filia; Virtutibus vixit clara et inter ineffabiles Gangræne cruciatus patientia mira efflavit Animam, 20 Die Decembris, 1689.

[*Within seven Ells of this Monument lies Mary Raynes, Wife*

Wife of Thomas Raynes, Esq; and Daughter of Robert Conyers, Esq; of Boulby, in the County of York. She lived distinguish'd by her Virtues, and expired amidst the unspeakable Tortures of a Cancer, which she endured with astonishing Patience, on the 20th of December, 1689.]

Lionel Ingram's is a square Compartment, with small Columns, &c. upon which is the following Inscription:

LYONELLUS INGRAM, Filius *Artburi Ingram*, Militis, ex Matre *Maria*, a nobilissima *Grevillorum* Familia oriunda, cum propter eximias Corporis et Animi, in tenera *Ætate*, Dotes, Patris esset Spes et Oblectamentum; Matris Cura, Negotium, Deliciæ et Solatium unicum; Fratrum Ludus, idemque *Æmulus*; Domus et Familiæ Decus et Ornamentum singulare; omnium quotquot Puerum viderint Amor et Admiratio; qui nondum sexennis *Auricus* audiebat, et certe videbatur; qui post exactum *Biennium* aliquoties visus lachrymare, vix unquam auditus obstrepere; qui Moribus Vir obsequio Parentibus eo usque processerat, ut absens etiam in iis quæ maxime vellet, nec Prece nec Pretio adduci poterat ut fidem Falleret quam præsens Matri dederat; qui denique pro *Ratione* Annorum Literis satis excultus, Religione et Pietate insignis vel ad Miraculum extiterit, (violento enim et fatali Morbo correptus, eo tamen grassante et Vires ejus depascente, orare Preces astantium, ultro flagitare Cœlum, sibi auspicari beatus Puerulus non desierat) postquam sex Annos et tres circiter Menses scælix Sidus Orbi affulserat, subduxit se et placide in Domino requievit. Ipse in Cœlo tripudiat, nos mœstos, ac sui, heu nimium, Memores, reliquit.

[*Lionel Ingram, Son of Arthur Ingram, Knt. by his Wife Mary, descended from the Noble Family of the Grevilles, in tender Age, on Account of his extraordinary Endowments both of Mind and Body, was the Hope and Joy of his Father, the Care, the Employment, the Delight, and principal Satisfaction of his Mother, the Entertainment and the Rival of his Brothers: To that House and Family he was a singular Grace and Ornament: Admired and beloved by*

all that saw him: Such was his Demeanor before he arrived at six Years of Age, that he seemed to have been educated in a Court. After his second Year he was sometimes seen to weep, scarce ever heard to cry. Already a Man in Manners, he had the most perfect Reverence for the Authority of his Parents. Even in the Absence of his Mother, and in respect of such Things as he was most eagerly desirous of, he could neither be persuaded nor bribed to break his Word with her.—His Proficiency in Learning was sufficient for his Years; his Religion and Piety went far beyond them; for being seized with a violent and mortal Distemper, as this raged and consumed his Strength, the Child, undisturbed by it, never ceased to intreat the Prayers of those who were about him, to ask Heaven for himself, and to anticipate it's Felicities. Having shone upon the World like a propitious Star for about six Years and three Months, he withdrew himself and calmly went to Rest in the Lord. He is triumphing in Heaven while we are mourning here, deeply impressed by the Remembrance of him, and tenderly afflicted that he has left us.]

Mr. *William Ingram's* is a small antique Monument, decorated with Figures, Coat of Arms, &c. and has the following Inscription:

DOM. GULIEL. INGRAM, e nobiliore *Ingramiorum* Ortus prosapia, Eques Auratus a JACOBO Rege insignitus inter illius Ordinis *Eboracenses*, Ætate maximus, Charitate et vero Eccles. Anglicanæ Cultu ditissimus. Obiit Kal. Sept. regnante CAROLO Secundo. Abiit in Locum hunc 6 Kal. ejus et Mensis, Anno Dom. 1670.

In Obitum ornatissimi Viri GULIELMI INGRAM, Equitis Aurati, Legum Doctoris, e Consiliis Regiæ Majestati in Partibus Borealibus, Almæ Curiæ Cancellariæ dict. Dom. Regis Magistrorum unius et socii, et Curiæ Prærogativæ Archiepiscopatus *Ebor.* Commissarii unice Deputati, qui obiit 24 Die Julii, Anno Dom. 1625.

E P I T A P H I U M.

Hic Testatorum Judex in Judice Christo,
Testatore novi Fœderis occubuit,

Hæc.

Hæc Legata dedit: Domino se, Gaudia Cœlo,
Orbi Gesta, suis Parta, Cadaver Humo:
En Formam, at melius sculptam dat Pectus Amici;
Cernere Facta tamen si petis, Astra pete.

[Mr. William Ingram, of the illustrious Family of Ingrams, had the Honor of Knighthood conferred upon him by King James, was the oldest of that Order in the County of York, rich in Charity, and zealous for the true Worship of the Church of England. He died on the 1st of September, 1670, in the Reign of Charles II.]

On the Death of that most accomplished Man William Ingram, Knt. Doctor of Laws, of the King's Council in these Northern Parts, one of the Masters of the High Court of Chancery, and sole Deputy Commissary of the Prerogative Court of the Archbishopric of York, who died the 24th of July, 1625.

E P I T A P H.

Here the Judge of Testators lies dead in Christ, the Judge and Testator of the New Covenant. He has given these Legacies, himself to the Lord, his Joys to Heaven, his Deeds to the World, his Gains to his Friends, his Body to the Earth. The Hearts of his Friends contain a better Picture of his Character; but, would you know his whole Conduct, you must follow him to Heaven.]

On the South Wall, on a white Marble Monument.

Here lieth the Body of THOMAS LAMPLUGH, M. A. Rector of Bolton-Piercy, and Canon-Residentary of this Church, Son of Thomas Lamplugh, D. D. and Grandson of Thomas Lamplugh, Archbishop of this Province. He married Honor, Daughter of William Chalonier, of Guisbrough, Esq; and left Issue one Son and five Daughters. He was a faithful and true Pastor, a tender Husband, an indulgent Father, a generous Master, and eminent for his general Kindness, Hospitality, and Charity. He died July 21, 1747. -Æt. 60.

Fixed to a Pillar in the South Isle is a white veined
L 3 . Marble

Marble Monument in three Compartments, and an Urn in the Middle, between two Busts of *Henry Finch*, M. A. and *Edward Finch*, M. A. In the middle Compartment is this Inscription:

Near this Monument lieth the Body, of the Honourable MARY FINCH, Wife to the Honourable and Reverend *Edward Finch*. She departed this Life the 26th of Feb. 1741,

In sure and certain Hopes of a joyful Resurrection,
Together with her three dear Friends,
The Honourable EDWARD FINCH,
Mrs. CATHARINE STANLEY, her Sister,
And the Honourable HENRY FINCH,
Late Dean of this Church.

On the North Side, on a white veined Marble Monument, with a Bust, Arms, Devices, and Trophies or Insignia, inclosed in Iron Rails.

In Memory of
The Honourable HENRY MEDLEY, Esq; Vice-Admiral
of the Blue,
And Commander in Chief in the *Mediterranean*,
Who died at *Savona*, Aug. 5, 1747.

He was Son to *Robert Medley*, Esq; by *Dorothy*, Daughter to *William Grimston*, of *Grimston-Garth*, Esq. He married *Ann*, Daughter and Heiress to Mr. *Nathaniel Goebe*, Merchant in *Hull*, by *Dorothy*, Sister to *Thomas Grimstone*, Esq; Grandson to the above-named *William*, and had Issue by her one Daughter, who died young.

Dr. Dealtry's Monument is a Figure of Health in Alto Relievo, with her antient Insignia, bending over an Urn, and dropping a Chaplet. Underneath are the two following Inscriptions:

To the Memory of JOHN DEALTRY, M. D.
Whose Skill in his Profession was only equalled
By the Humanity of his Practice,
Elizabeth, his afflicted Widow, dedicates this Monument.
He died March the 25th, 1773,
Aged 65.

Here

Here o'er the Tomb where DEALTRY's Ashes sleep,
 See Health, in emblematic Anguish, weep!
 She drops her faded Wreath; "No more," she cries,
 "Let languid Mortals, with beseeching Eyes,
 "Implore my feeble Aid: It fail'd to save
 "My own and Nature's Guardian from the Grave."

On the East End is

Mrs. *Mary Thornhill's* Monument, the upper Part of which is yellow and red vein'd Marble. On the Top is an Urn, with other Ornaments in white Marble, and on the Right Side of the following Inscription is a Branch of Laurel interwoven with Cyprus, and on the Left is Cyprus and Palm Branches.

In Memory of Mrs. MARY THORNHILL,
 Relict of *George Thornhill, Esq;*
 Of *Fixby*, in this County,
 Who died the 6th Day of *January*, in the Year 1726-7,
 In the 71st Year of her Age;
 And of her Daughter ANNE,
 Who died the 11th Day of *February*, in the Year 1755,
 In the 68th Year of her Age;
 And of her Daughter MARY,
 Who died the 25th Day of *September*, in the Year 1768,
 Aged 83 Years,
 By whose Orders in her Will this Monument is erected,
 And who all lie interred in this Cathedral.

In this Vault lies the Body of *Mary Turton*, Daughter of *John Paul Freeman*, of *Ellerton-Abbey*, in this County, and Wife of *William Turton*, of *Soundes-House*, in the County of *Oxford*. She died of the Small-Pox, *July 13, 1751*, aged 29.

On a blue Marble, on the Floor at the Back of the Altar, near the East Wall, is the following Epitaph.

Hic jacet
 Maria
 Dan^{li} Turner, M. D. Filia,

Et

Et Car^{li} Allanson,
De Bramham Biggin,
Com. Ebor. Armigeri,
Uxor prædilecta.*
Obiit 14 Octobris,
Anno Ætatis 39,
Anno Dom. 1762.
Heu Virtus! Heu Forma!

[Here lies Mary, the Daughter of Daniel Turner, M. D. and dearly-beloved Wife of Charles Allanson, of Bramham Biggin, in the County of York, Esq. She died the 14th of October, aged 39, in the Year of our Lord 1762.

O Virtue! O Beauty!]

At present we shall only add a Catalogue of the Archbishops of York, with their cotemporary Popes and Kings, and a List of the Deans, Sub-Deans, Chancellors, Treasurers, Precentors, and Succentors of the Church of York: A subsequent Volume contains an Account of the Antiquity, Jurisdiction, Revenues, &c. of the See of York, as well as of the Charters, Privileges, and Immunities that have been granted at different Times to the Dean and Chapter of this Church; together with a short History of the Lives of the Archbishops; and of the Deans, among whom were many of very great Eminence, who rose from the Deanery of York to the highest Places in Church and State.

A CATALOGUE of ARCHBISHOPS, &c.

| Bishops or Popes of Rome. | Ann. Dom | Archbishops of York. | Kings of Northumberland, &c. | Ann. Reg. |
|------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Honorius I. | 625 | 1 Paulinus | Edwin | 9 |
| Vitalianus | 663 | 2 Cedda | Oswyn | |
| | 666 | 3 S. Wilfrid | | |
| Donus | 677 | 4 Eosa | Egfrid | 9 |

Bishops

* Sic in Orig. But it is thought to be a Mistake of the Sculptor, and should be *Perdilecta*.

| <i>Bishops or Popes of Rome.</i> | <i>Ann. Dom</i> | <i>Archbishops of York.</i> | <i>Kings of Nor- thumberland, &c.</i> | <i>Anno Reg.</i> |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---|----------------------|
| Agatho | 692 | 5 St. John of Beverley | | |
| Gregory II. | 721 | 6 Wilfred II. | Ofrie II. — | 2 |
| Gregory III. | 736 | 7 Egbert | Ceolwulph — | 5 |
| <i>Sede vacante</i> | 767 | 8 Caena, or Albert | Ethelwald — | |
| Adrian I. | 780 | 9 Eanbald I. | Edelred — | 2 |
| Leo III. | 797 | 10 Eanbald II. | Alred — | |
| | 812 | 11 Wulfius | | |
| Gregory IV. | 832 | 12 Wymundus | <i>Kings of England</i> | |
| Leo IV. | 854 | 13 Wilferus | | |
| Benedict IV. | 900 | 14 Adelbald | Edward, <i>sen.</i> | 1 |
| John XI. | 921 | 15 Lodeward | Edward, <i>sen.</i> | 21 |
| Stephen VII. | 930 | 16 Wulstan I. | Eadmund | |
| Agapetus II. | 955 | 17 Oskitel | Edred | 9 |
| John XIV. | 971 | 18 Athelwold | Edgar | 12 |
| | 971 | 19 St. Oswald | | |
| John XVI. | 992 | 20 Adulph | Ethelred | 16 |
| Silvester II. | 1003 | 21 Wulstan II. | | 25 |
| Benedict VIII. | 1023 | 22 Alfric Puttoc | Canute | 7 |
| Leo IX. | 1051 | 23 Kinsius | Edw. the Confes. | 9 |
| Nicholas II. | 1060 | 24 Aldred | | 20 |
| Alexander II. | 1070 | 25 Thomas I. | Wm. the Conq. | 5 |
| Paschal II. | 1100 | 26 Gerald | Henry I. | 1 |
| | 1107 | 27 Thomas II. | | 10 |
| | 1114 | 28 Thurstan | | 15 |
| Innocent II. | 1140 | 29 Henry Murdac | Stephen | 5 |
| Anastafius IV. | 1153 | 30 St. William | | 18 |
| | 1154 | 31 Roger | Henry II. | 1 |
| Celestine III. | 1190 | 32 Geofry Plantagenet | Richard I. | 1 |
| Innocent III. | 1216 | 33 Walter de Grey | John | 18 |
| Alexander IV. | 1256 | 34 Sewal | Henry III. | 41 |
| | 1258 | 35 Godfrey deLudham | | 43 |
| Clement IV. | 1265 | 36 Walter Giffard | | 51 |
| Nicholas III. | 1279 | 37 William Wickwane | Edward I. | 7 |
| Honorius IV. | 1285 | 38 John le Romane | | 13 |
| Boniface VIII. | 1298 | 39 Henry de Newarke | | 26 |
| | 1299 | 40 Tho. Corbridge | | 27 |
| Clement V. | 1305 | 41 Will. de Grenefeld | | 34 |
| John XXIII. | 1315 | 42 Will. de Melton | Edward II. | 11 |
| Benedict XII. | 1340 | 43 Will. de la Zouch | Edward III. | 16 |
| Innocent VI. | 1352 | 44 John Thoresby | | 28 |
| Gregory XI. | 1374 | 45 Alexan. de Nevill | | 48 |
| Urban VI. | 1388 | 46 Thomas Arundel | Richard II. | 12 |
| Boniface IX. | 1396 | 47 Robert Waldby | | 20 |
| | 1398 | 48 Richard le Scrope | | 22 |
| Innocent VII. | 1406 | 49 Henry Bowet | Henry IV. | 9 |
| Martyn V. | 1426 | 50 John Kempe | Henry VI. | 4 |
| Nicholas V. | 1452 | 51 William Bothe | | 31 |
| Raul II. | 1464 | 52 George Nevile | Edward IV. | 3 |

Bishops

| <i>Bishops or Popes of Rome.</i> | <i>Anno Dom.</i> | <i>Archbishops of York.</i> | <i>Kings of England</i> | <i>Anno Reg.</i> |
|--|----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Sixtus IV. | 1476 | 53 Laurence Bothe | | 16 |
| | 1480 | 54 Tho. de Rotheram | | 20 |
| Alexander VI. | 1501 | 55 Thomas Savage | Henry VII. | 16 |
| Julius II. | 1508 | 56 Christ. Baynbridge | | 24 |
| Leo X. | 1514 | 57 Thomas Wolsey | Henry VIII. | 6 |
| Clement VII. | 1531 | 58 Edward Lee | | 23 |
| Paul III. | 1544 | 59 Robert Holgate | | 36 |
| Paul IV. | 1555 | 60 Nicholas Heath | Philip and Mary | 1 & 2 |
| <i>The Pope's Au- thority ceases in England.</i> | 1561 | 61 Thomas Younge | Elizabeth | 2 |
| | 1570 | 62 Edmond Grindale | | 12 |
| | 1576 | 63 Edwyn Sandys | | 18 |
| | 1588 | 64 John Piers | | 30 |
| | 1594 | 65 Matthew Hutton | | 36 |
| | 1606 | 66 Tobias Matthew | James I. | 3 |
| | 1628 | 67 George Mountaine | Charles I. | 3 |
| | 1629 | 68 Samuel Harsnet | | 4 |
| | 1631 | 69 Richard Neile | | 6 |
| | 1641 | 70 John Williams | | 16 |
| | 1660 | 71 Acceptus Frewen | Charles II. | 12 |
| | 1664 | 72 Richard Sterne | | 16 |
| | 1683 | 73 John Dolben | | 35 |
| | 1688 | 74 Thomas Lamplugh | James II. | 4 |
| | 1691 | 75 John Sharp | William III. | 3 |
| | 1713 | 76 Sir Will. Dawes, Bt. | Ann | 12 |
| | 1724 | 77 Lanc. Blackburne | George I. | 10 |
| | 1742 | 78 Tho. Herring | George II. | 16 |
| | 1747 | 79 Matthew Hutton | George II. | 21 |
| | 1757 | 80 John Gilbert | George II. | 31 |
| | 1761 | 81 Robert Drummond | George III. | 1 |
| | 1777 | 82 William Markham | George III. | 16 |

*** CATALOGUE of the DEANS of YORK. ***

| <i>Year of Creation</i> | <i>DEANS.</i> | <i>VACATIONS.</i> |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Mr. Hugo | |
| | Will. de Sancta Barbara | For the Bishoprick of Durbam. |
| 1142 | Rob. de Gant. | By Death. |

Year

* We have copied exactly Mr. Torre's Catalogue of our Deans, because his Authorities are unquestionable. Mr. Willis (in his *Survey of Cathedrals*, London 1727) has added to the Number, and introduces *Aldred* and another *Hugh* betwixt the first *Hugh* and *William de St. Barbara*. He also mentions one *William* Archdeacon of *Nottingham*, and *Maugerius*, who, according to *Leland*, was promoted from the Deanery of *York* to the See of *Worcester*; these he places betwixt *Simon de Apulia* and *Hamo*, about the latter End of the 11th Century. As our Church Records do not rise so high, we cannot contradict this; old Historians, and ancient Charters, to the Grants of which these principal Dignitaries were usually Witnesses, are the only Lights to which we can have Recourse on such Subjects.

Cathedral Church of YORK.

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| Year of Creation | DEANS. | VACATIONS. |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 11.. | Rob. de Eotevillin | |
| 1186 | Hubert Walker, Cl. | For the Bishoprick of <i>Sarum</i> |
| 1189 | Henry Marshal | For the Bishoprick of <i>Exeter</i> |
| 1191 | Mr. Symon de Apulia | For the Bishoprick of <i>Exeter</i> |
| 1206 | Mr. Hamo | |
| 12.. | Roger de Infula | |
| 12.. | Galf. de Norwico | |
| 12.. | Fulco Basset | For the Bishoprick of <i>London</i> |
| 1244 | Mr. Willielmus | |
| 124. | Walter de Kyrkham | |
| 12.. | Sewall de Bovile | For the Abprick of <i>York</i> |
| 1256 | Godfrey de Ludham | For the same |
| 1258 | Roger de Holdernefs | |
| 1264 | Will. de Langton | By Death |
| 1279 | Rob. de Scardeburgh | By Death |
| 1290 | Hen. de Newark | For the Abprick of <i>York</i> |
| 1298 | Will. de Hamelton | |
| 1309 | Reginald de Gothe, Car. | By Death |
| 1310 | Will. de Pykering | By Death |
| 1312 | Rob. de Pykering | By Death |
| 1332 | Will. de Colby | By Death |
| 1333 | Will. de la Zouch | For the Abprick of <i>York</i> |
| 1347 | Phil. de Weston | |
| | Dom. Tailerand, Ep. Alban | By Death |
| 1366 | Dom. Joh. Anglicus, Car. | Deprived |
| 1381 | Dom. Adam, Car. | Deprived |
| 1385 | Mr. Ed. de Strafford, LL.D. | |
| | Roger Walden | For the Abprick of <i>Canterburg</i> |
| 1392 | Rich. Clyfford, L. B. | For the Bprick of <i>Worcester</i> |
| 1401 | Tho. Langley, Presb. | For the Bprick of <i>Durham</i> |
| 1407 | John Prophete | By Death |
| 1416 | Tho. Polton, L. B. | |
| 1421 | Will. Grey, L. D. | For the Bishoprick of <i>London</i> |
| 1426 | Rob. Gilbert, S. T. P. | |
| 1437 | Will. Felter, Dec. Dr. | |
| 1454 | Rich. Andrews, LL. D. | By Death |
| 1477 | Rob. Bothe, LL. D. | By Death |
| 1488 | Chris. Urstwyke, Dec. Dr. | Resigned |
| 1494 | Will. Sheffield, Dec. Dr. | By Death |
| 1496 | Geffry Blythe, S. T. B. | For the Bprick of <i>Conventry</i> |
| 1503 | Christ. Baynbrigge, LL.D. | For the Abprick of <i>York</i> |
| 1507 | James Harrington, Presb. | By Death |
| 1512 | Thomas Wolsey, S. T. D. | For the Bishoprick of <i>Lincoln</i> |
| 1514 | John Younge, Leg. D. | By Death |
| 1516 | Brian Higden, Leg. D. | By Death |
| 1539 | Rich. Layton, Leg. D. | By Death |
| 1544 | Nich. Wotton, L. D. | By Death |
| 1567 | Matth. Hutton, S. T. P. | For the Bishoprick of <i>Durham</i> |
| 1589 | John Thornburgh, S.T.P. | For the Bprick of <i>Worcester</i> |
| 1617 | George Meriton, S. T. P. | By Death |

| <i>Year of Creation</i> | DEANS. | VACATIONS. |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1624 | John Scott, S. T. P. | |
| 1660 | Rich. Marsh | By Death |
| 1663 | Will. Sancroft, S. T. P. | Resigned |
| 1664 | Rob. Hitch, S. T. P. | By Death |
| 1676 | Tobias Wickham, S. T. P. | By Death |
| | Thomas Gale, S. T. P. | By Death |
| 1702 | Henry Finch, M. A. | By Death |
| 1728 | Rich. Osbaldeston, S. T. P. | For the Bishoprick of Carlisle |
| 1747 | John Fountayne, D. D. | |

S U B - D E A N S.

| <i>Anno</i> | | <i>Anno</i> | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1229 | Johannes Romanus | 1441 | Nic. Clerke |
| | Sym. de S ^{to} Egidio | 1441 | Will. Spencer |
| 12.. | Roger Pepyn | 1441 | Johannes Bete |
| 1266 | Gilb. de Sarum | 1478 | Henry Gillowe |
| 1281 | Tho. de Wakefield | 1483 | Will. Constable |
| 1290 | Will. de Blyda | 1484 | Tho. Pereson |
| 1310 | Petrus de Insula | 1490 | Edward Crisacre |
| 1311 | Pond. de Sabello | 1504 | Ric. Rawlyns |
| 1327 | Ursinus de Urbe | 1507 | Tho. Knowles |
| 1327 | Will. de la Mare | 1529 | Will. C. |
| 1328 | Walterus de Burton | 1548 | Rob. Babthorpe |
| 1349 | Will. de Retford | 1570 | Edm. Bunney |
| 1372 | Tho. de Brandon | 1579 | Hen. Wright |
| 1381 | Johan. de Waltham | 1606 | Andr. Bynge |
| 1384 | Will. de Monketon | 1660 | Anthony Elcock |
| 1384 | Roger de Bacon | 1670 | Robert Field |
| 1385 | Will. de Holym | 1680 | George Tully |
| 1386 | Rad. de Selby | 1695 | William Pearson |
| 1392 | Johannes de Enotts | 1715 | Charles Blake |
| 1393 | Andrew Bondeby | 1730 | Thomas Hayter |
| 1409 | Johannes Maparley | 1750 | John Wilcox |
| 1429 | Ric. Arnall | 1762 | John Skynner |

CHANCELLORS *of the Church.*

| | | | |
|-------|----------------------|------|--------------------|
| | Symon de Apulia | 1290 | Symon |
| 12.. | John de St. Laurence | 1290 | Thom. de Wakefield |
| 12.. | Rich. de Cornwall | 1297 | Rob. de Riplingham |
| 124.. | John Biund | 1332 | Will. de Alburwyk |
| 1270 | William Wickwane | 1349 | Sym. de Bekyngham |
| 1279 | Thomas Corbett | 1369 | Tho. de Farnelave |

Anno

Anno

1379 John de Shirburne
1410 John de Rykynhale
1426 John Estcourt
1427 John Kexby
1451 William de Morton
1452 Thomas Gascoigne
1466 Tho. Chandler
1490 Will. Langton
1495 Will. de Melton
1528 Henry Trafford
1537 Galfr. Downes
1561 Richard Barnes

Anno

1571 Will. Palmer
1605 Will. Goodwin
1616 Phineas Hodgson
1660 Tho. Clutterbuck
1660 Christ. Stones
1687 John Covel
1722 Dan. Waterland
1741 Samuel Baker
1749 Francis Wanley
1750 Hugh Thomas
1780 Peirson Lloyd
1781 George Jubb

TREASURERS of YORK.

11.. Radalphus
11.. William Fitzherbert
1141 Hugh Pudsey, *vel*
Pillavenfis
John
1186 Bucardus de Pudeaco
1196 Eustachius
12.. Hamo
12.. William
1239 Wm. de Rutherford
1241 Robert Haget
125. John Mancel
126. Henry
126. John Romanus
1265 Edmund Mortimer
127. Nicholas de Well
127. Bego Fairfax, *vel* de
Clare
1281 John de Columpna
1297 Theobald de Barr
1303 Francis de Millan
1306 Walter de Bedewynd
1328 William de la Mare
1329 Walter de Yarwell

1330 William de la Mare
1335 Francis de Filius Urfa
1352 John de Wynewycke
1360 Henry de Barton
1360 John de Branktree
1374 John de Clyfford
1375 Rob. Cardinalis
1380 John de Clyfford
1393 John de Newton
1414 Richard Pyttes
1415 John de Nottyngham
1418 Thomas Haxey
1425 Robert Gilbert
1426 Robert Wolveden
1432 John Bernyngham
1457 John Boothe
1459 John Pakengam
1477 Thomas Portington
1485 William Sheffield
1494 Hugh Trotter
1503 Martyn Collyns
1509 Robert Langton
1514 Lancelot Collynson
1538 William Clyffe *

PRECENTORS

* May 26, 1547, the last-named William Clyffe resigned this Dignity to King Edward VI. with all its Demesnes, Manors, Rights, Members, and Appurtenances, with the Advowsons of all its Churches,

P R E C E N T O R S of Y O R K.

Anno

Gilbert
 11.. William de Augo
 118. Hamo
 12.. Reginald Arundel
 12.. Galfrid de Norwich
 123. Walter
 124. Simon de Evesham
 William de Passemere
 125. Robert De Winton
 Hugh de Cantelupe
 126. John Romanus
 1283 William de Corneys
 1289 Peter de Ros
 1312 Thomas Cobham
 1317 Robert de Valoignes
 1320 Thomas de Berton
 1321 Will. de Alburwyke
 1332 Robert de Naffington
 1335 Rob. de Patrington,
 alias Thurgatts
 1349 Symon de Bekynham
 1351 Hugo de Wymondes-
 wold
 1364 Nicholas de Cave
 1365 Adam de Ebor
 1370 Henry de Barton
 1371 Hugo de Wymondes-
 wold

Anno

1379 Roger de Ripon
 1379 William de Kexby
 1410 John Burrel
 1410 Bryan Fairfax
 1436 John Selow
 1439 Robert Dobbess
 1447 John Castell
 1456 John Guisburgh
 1460 William de Eure
 1483 William de Beverley
 1493 Hugh Trotter
 1494 John Hert
 1495 William Langton
 1496 Martyn Collyns
 1503 John Perrotte
 1519 Thomas Linacre
 1519 Richard Wyats
 1522 William Holgill
 1534 William Clyffe
 1538 Edward Kellett
 1539 Nicholas Everard
 1545 John Rokeby
 1674 John Gibson, *Knt.*
 1613 Henry Banks
 1615 John Brook
 1616 John Favour
 1623 Henry Hooke
 1624 Rich. Palmer

Anno.

Churches, Vicarages, Chapelries, &c. a Caption whereof was taken and recognized the 1st of *June* following, by the said Dr. *Clyffe*, before Sir *Edward North*, Chancellor, afterwards ratified by Archbishop *Holgate*, and lastly confirmed by Dr. *Wotton*, Dean, and the Chapter of *York*, *July 8*, 1547.

With the Office of Treasurer naturally fell that of Sub-Treasurer, whose Duty it was to provide Sacrists and other Officers to do the servile Offices of the Church, as cleaning it, opening the Doors, ringing the Bells, blowing the Organ, &c. for which the Treasurer usually paid him a Salary of 50 Marks.—Both these Offices became extinct in this Church very early, and the Reason given for dissolving them was undoubtedly a sufficient one.

Abrepto omni Thesauo, desit Thesaurarii munus.

[*Being plundered of all its Treasure, it had no further Need of a Treasurer.*]

Anno

1631 George Stanhope
1660 Toby Wickham
1660 Thomas Harwood
1661 Robert Soresby
1683 Thomas Comber

Anno

1691 James Fall
1711 John Richardson
1735 Jaques Sterne
1759 Thomas Newton
1762 William Mason

SUCCENTORS of the Canons.

12.. Will de Langeton
Petrus ———
12.. Alexander
12.. Tho. de Monkegate
1298 Roger de Mar
1313 Edm. de Brun
1322 Tho. de Stayngrave
1332 Ric. Wetherby
1338 Robert Sprotteley
1339 Nic. de Etton
1345 Hugo de Walton
1352 Johan. de Gysburne
1361 Robert Marreys
1366 Tho. de Bowthom
1375 Roger de Pykering
1377 Johannes de Sutton
1385 Johannes Herle
1420 Thomas Wyatt
1429 Ric. Morton
1436 Edw. Broughton
1472 Tho. Forsett
1480 William Rowkshaw

1486 Ric. de Greystock
1496 Will. Cooke
1522 Will. Clyfton
1529 Robert Nooke
1529 Ric. Wade
1546 Roger Marshall
1560 Johannes Welles
156. Johannes Bateman
1571 Anthony Forde
1578 Ric. Perne
1599 Zach. Steward
1600 Johannes Coulton
1620 Tho. Keye
1660 Anthony Elcock
1660 Tobias Swindon
1661 George Parish
1689 Thomas Sandys
1718 Samuel Brearey
1735 Matt. Hutton
1743 Charles Cowper
1774 Anthony Fountayne
Eyre

SUCCENTORS of the Vicars Choral.

1252 Alanus Salvator
1269 Ric. Ulfkelf
128. Sym. de Botelesford
13.. Johannes de Burton
1340 Johannes de Clyff
1342 Robert Swetmouth
1349 Elias de Walkyngton
1385 Tho. de Bretteby
1388 Johannes de Bautre
1397 Nic. de Holm

1409 Robert Feriby
—— John Hiklyng
1419 Ric. Ulnefkelf
1421 Peter Moreby
1422 John Hyckling
1432 Ric. Kirkeby
1446 Will. Welwyk
1447 Johan. Gaynesburgh
1449 Johannes Westhorp
1452 Johannes Cook

Anno

Anno

1455 Johannes More
 1464 Will. Holbeck
 1466 Will. Haton
 1472 Will. Holbeck
 1483 Will. Burdclever
 1489 Johan. Fitzherbert
 1490 Tho. Jackson
 1501 Johannes Sympson
 1507 Laur. Herrison
 1508 Roger Brumpton
 1510 Johannes Howe
 1510 Christopher Seele
 1520 Tho. Merfer
 1536 John Chawmer
 1543 Dyonis. Hekylton
 1553 John Kaye

Anno

1567 Jac. Croftwayte
 1573 Robert Burland
 1580 Anthony Iveson
 1583 John Hunter
 — John Richardson
 1609 Thomas Carney
 1628 Will. Smyth
 1661 Henry Mace
 1679 Anthony Wright
 1682 George Halley
 1722 William Knight
 1739 John Fuller
 1747 Richard Warneford
 1755 William Foster
 1768 Joseph Bridges

T H E E N D.

20 JU 66